

FLASY 2018



Search for lepton flavour violation with the ATLAS detector

Matteo Bedognetti (*Nikhef Institute, Radboud University of Nijmegen*)

On behalf of the ATLAS collaboration

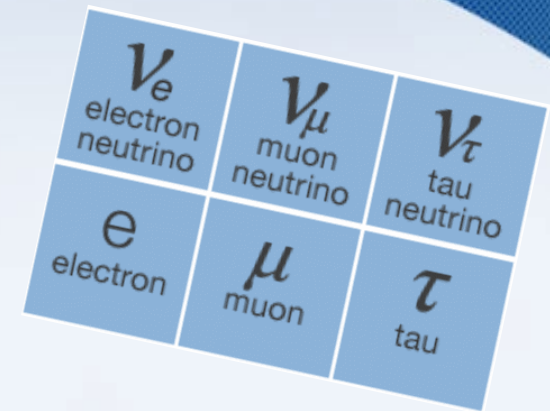
July 3rd, 2018



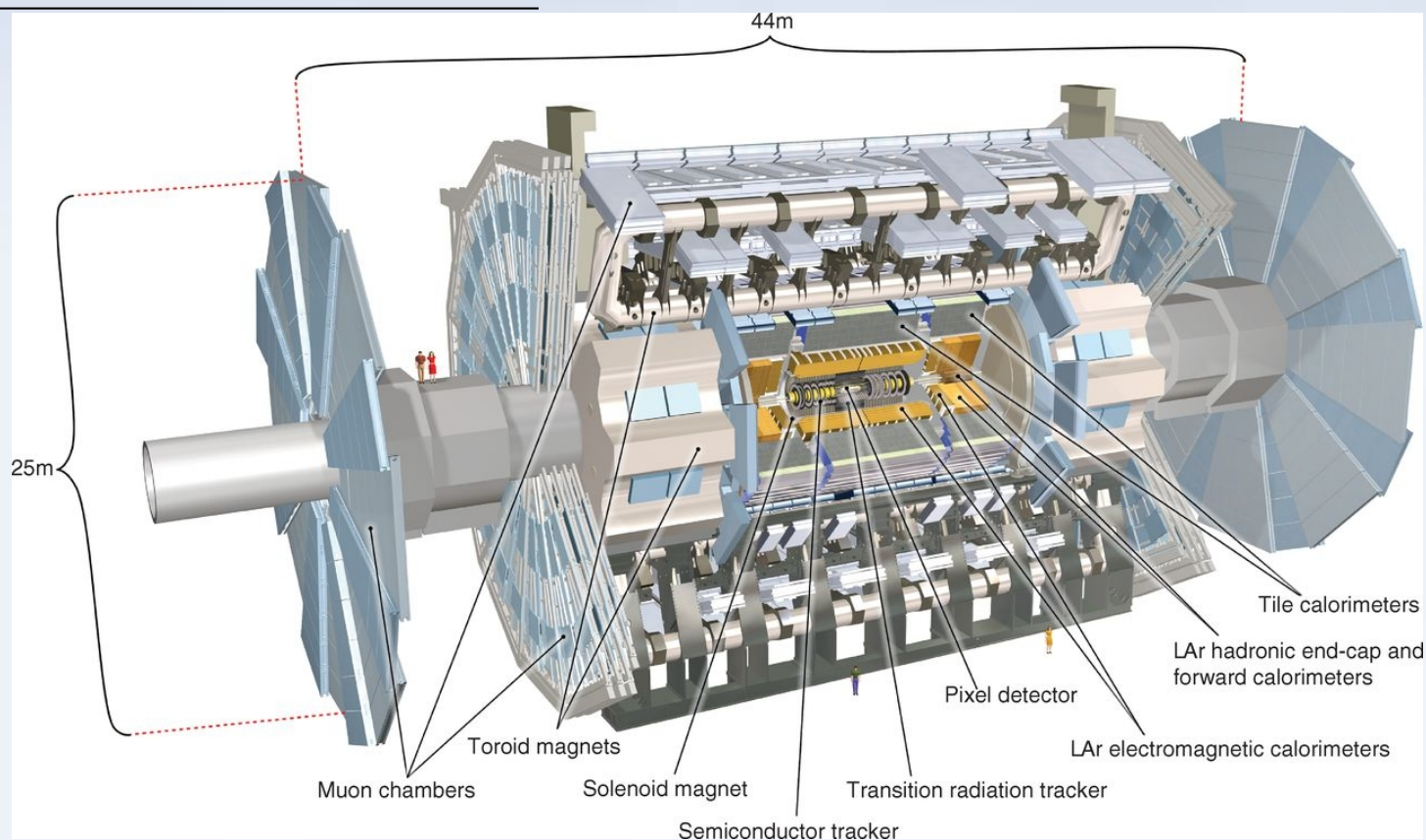
Radboud
Universiteit
Nijmegen

Nikhef

- Leptons come in 3 flavours in the Standard Model
- They can change flavour: PMNS allows neutrino transition
- Lepton flavour is conserved in the charged sector
- Impact of neutrino mixing is strongly suppressed due to small ν masses
- BSM scenarios foresee branching ratios observable at the LHC (Z' , 2HDM, composite H, SUSY)
- Any observation is a discovery!
- LFV searches at ATLAS focus on signatures in decays of p-p collision products
- Standard Model bosons (H, Z)
- Exotic massive states (Z' , ...)
- τ -leptons



The ATLAS experiment



- **High precision tracking system**
silicon pixels, strips and transition radiation tracker, down to 3cm from beam axis
- **Two calorimeters**
EM: LAr, Hadronic: scintillating tiles and LAr end-caps
- **Muon spectrometer**
drift tubes, multiwire chambers, RPC
- **Two magnet systems**
solenoid and toroid
- **Powerful trigger/DAQ system**

LFV in Higgs boson decays

arXiv:1508.03372
arXiv:1604.07730

- Exploring LFV couplings is part of characterizing H (125 GeV Higgs)
- Possible channels: $H \rightarrow e\mu$, $H \rightarrow \tau e$ and $H \rightarrow \tau\mu$
- ATLAS published no result for $H \rightarrow e\mu$
(from indirect search $\mu \rightarrow e\gamma$, Br is limited to 10^{-8} , within assumptions)
- For $H \rightarrow \tau e$ and $H \rightarrow \tau\mu$, results dominate over indirect searches
- Latest results employ 20.3 fb^{-1} of 2012 data with $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$
- Searches explored **hadronic** and **leptonic** τ decays

$\text{Br}(\mu \rightarrow e\gamma) < 4.2 \times 10^{-13}$
@ 90% C.L. (MEG 2016)

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

arXiv:1508.03372
arXiv:1604.07730

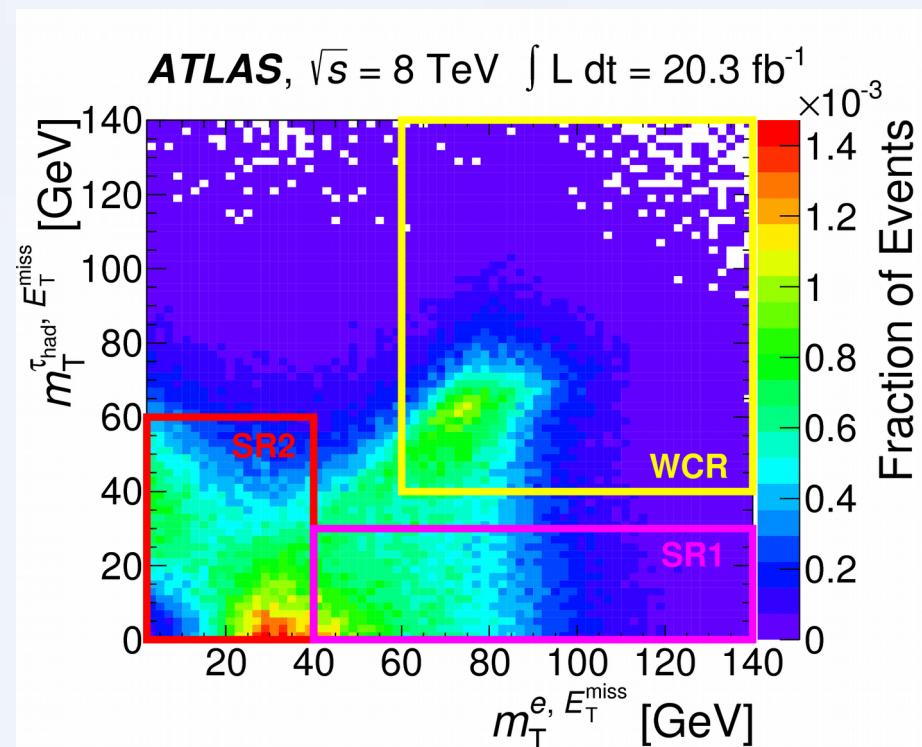
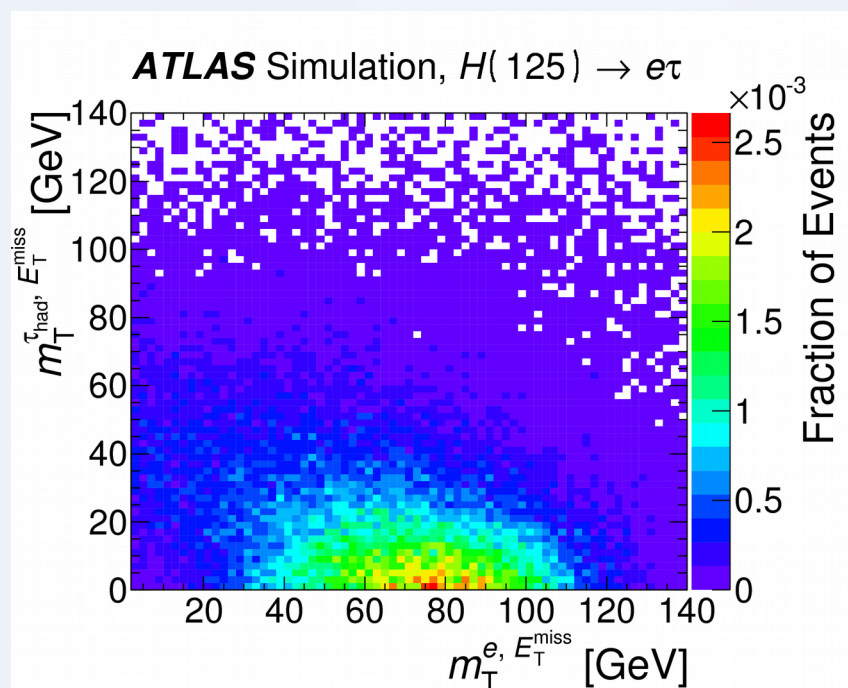
$H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} e$ & $H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} \mu$

- Energetic e or μ
- Energetic τ aligned with medium $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$ (neutrino)
- Events with further energetic electrons / muons are rejected
- Hadronic τ are identified with a multivariate classifier based on boosted decision trees
- Contamination from faked τ is reduced
 - + rejecting low-energetic e/ μ overlap on τ
 - + Requiring high transverse momentum for τ (>45 GeV)
- B-tagged jets are vetoed

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

arXiv:1508.03372
arXiv:1604.07730

- Much in common with $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$ search [arXiv:1501.04943]
- Backgrounds: $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$, $Z \rightarrow \mu\mu(ee)$, top, $W + \text{jet}$, t , $t\bar{t}$, $H \rightarrow \tau\tau$
- Multi-jet and $W + \text{jet}$ BKG reduced through $|\eta(\tau) - \eta(e/\mu)| < 2$ and B-tagged jet rejection
- Two Signal Regions are defined on the basis of $M_T(e/\mu, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ vs. $M_T(\tau, E_T^{\text{miss}})$
- Control regions are defined for $W + \text{jet}$, top



LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

arXiv:1508.03372
arXiv:1604.07730

- **Background Characterization:**
- $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$ obtained by “embedding” simulated τ into real $Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \mu\mu$ events
- Multi-jet are taken from events containing 2 leptons of the same charge:

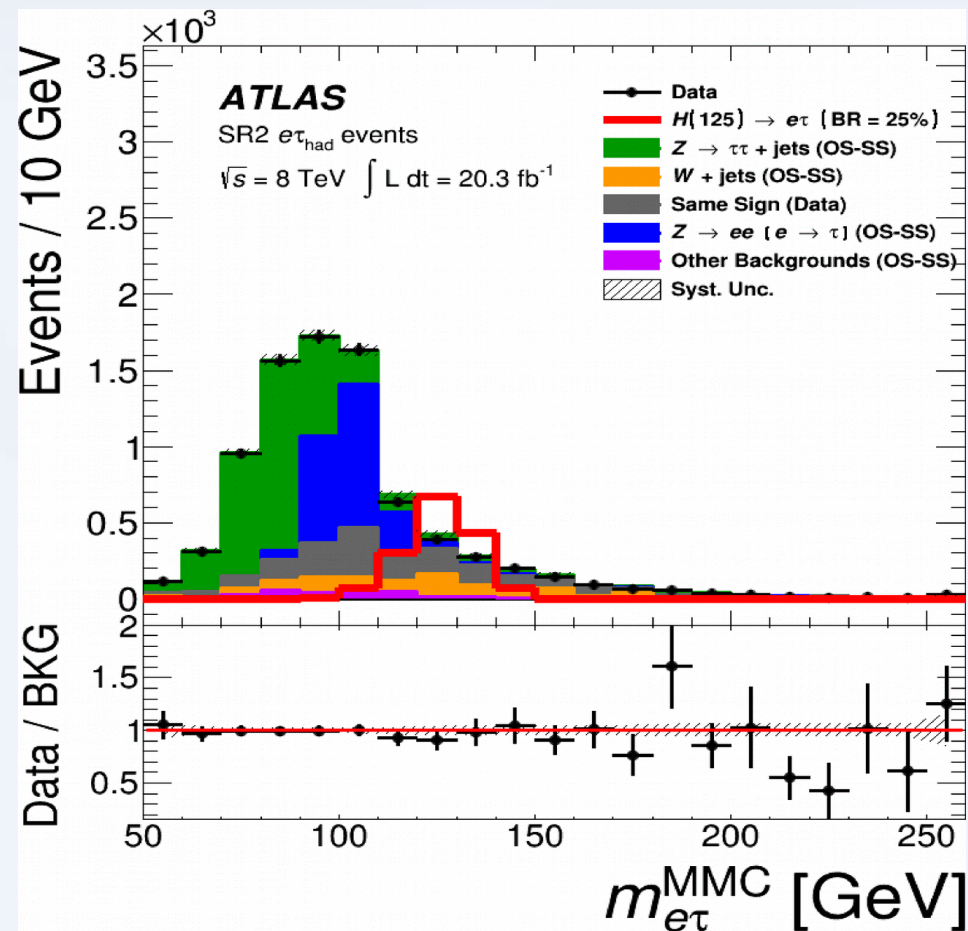
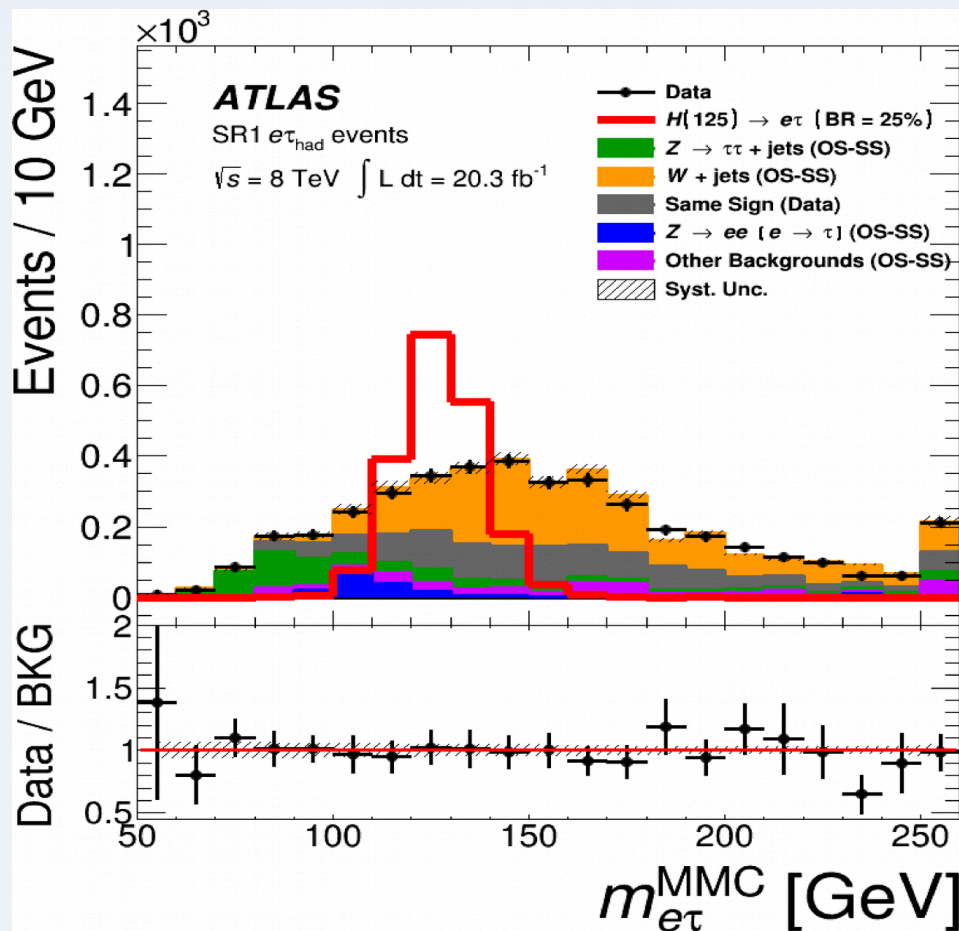
$$N_{OS}^{bkg} = r_{QCD} \cdot N_{SS}^{data} + \sum_{bkg-i} N_{OS-SS}^{bkg-i},$$

SS: Same Sign (charge)
OS: Opposite Sign (charge)

- r_{QCD} is a data-driven correction to describe residual SS-OS difference in Multi-jet
- The remaining backgrounds are simulation, corrected for their contribution to SS
- **Missing Mass Calculator** determines most likely invariant mass of the τ -e/ μ system
uses constraint of τ mass and decay kinematics to best include E_T^{miss}
- **Simultaneous max-likelihood binned fit on MMC (and event yield on CRs)**

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

arXiv:1508.03372
arXiv:1604.07730



$H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{lep}} e$ & $H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{lep}} \mu$

- Analysis is based on the symmetry in SM of sources of e and μ
- Focus on events with oppositely charged e and μ
- Events divided in $e\mu$ and μe (more energetic lepton first)
- Signal Regions defined through e/ μ kinematics:
 - + angular separation with respect to E_T^{miss} (E_T^{miss} must be close to the softer lepton)
 - + Angular and P_T relations between leptons (back-to-back, energy gap due to neutrinos)
- Two exclusive Signal Regions: **with-Jets** and **no-Jets** in the central region ($|\eta| < 2.4$)

$H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{lep}} e$ & $H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{lep}} \mu$

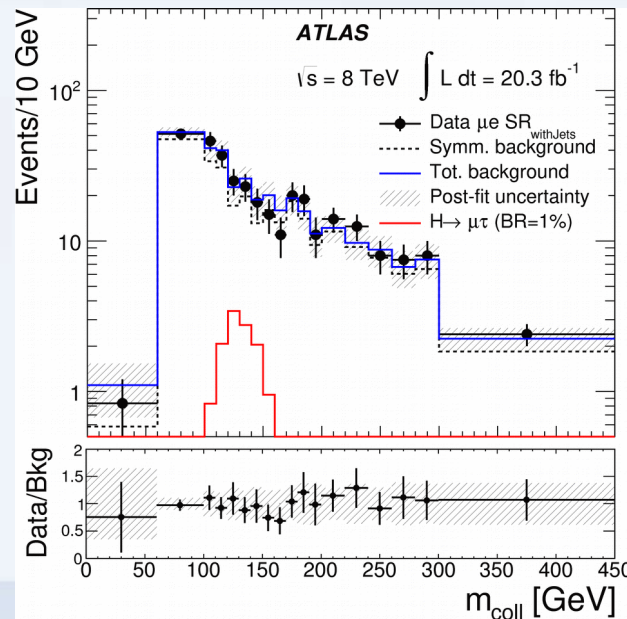
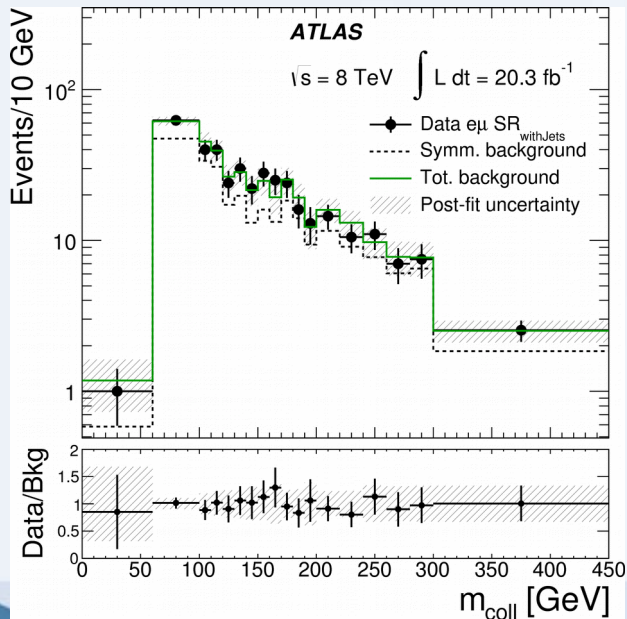
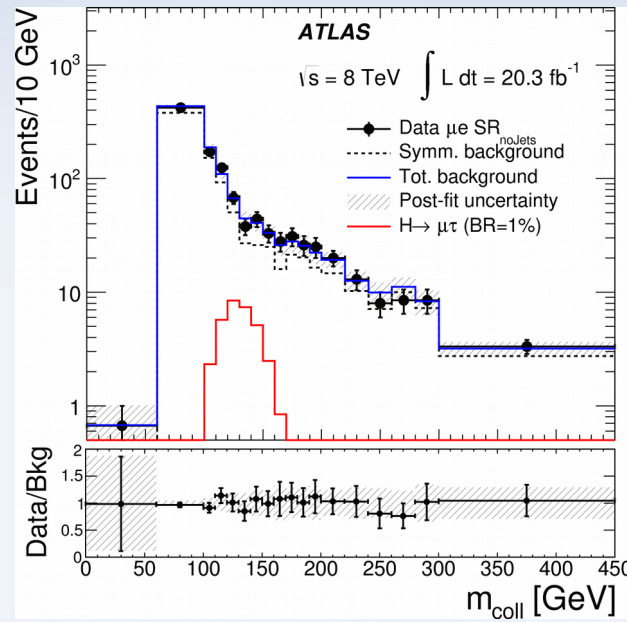
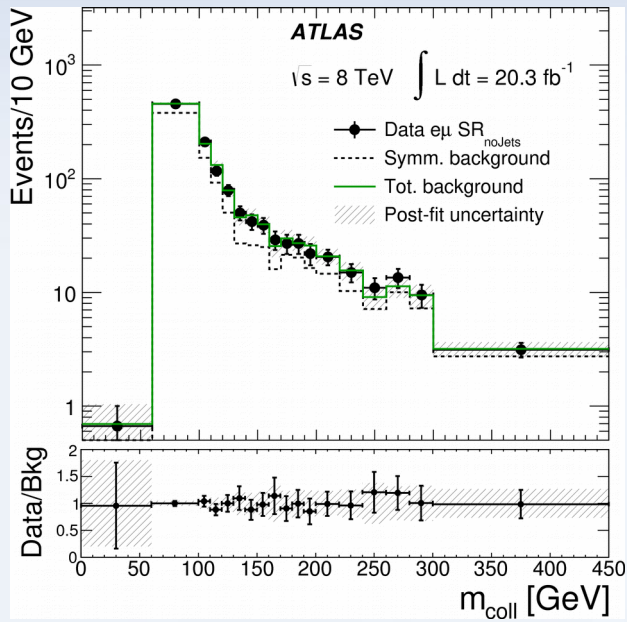
- Backgrounds entirely estimated from **data**:
- $e\mu$ and μe regions expected to be equally populated in SM
- To first approximation “symmetric background” for $e\mu$ is μe and vice versa (common fit)
- Asymmetry correction need be added for
 - + Misidentification and non-prompt leptons (different for e and μ)
 - + Trigger and reconstruction inefficiency for sub-leading lepton
- Final discriminant is Collinear Mass

$$m_{\text{coll}} = \sqrt{2p_T^{\ell_1} (p_T^{\ell_2} + E_T^{\text{miss}}) (\cosh \Delta\eta - \cos \Delta\phi)}.$$

- More involved estimates (MMC) were shown not to improve sensitivity

LFV in Higgs boson decays: leptonic- τ

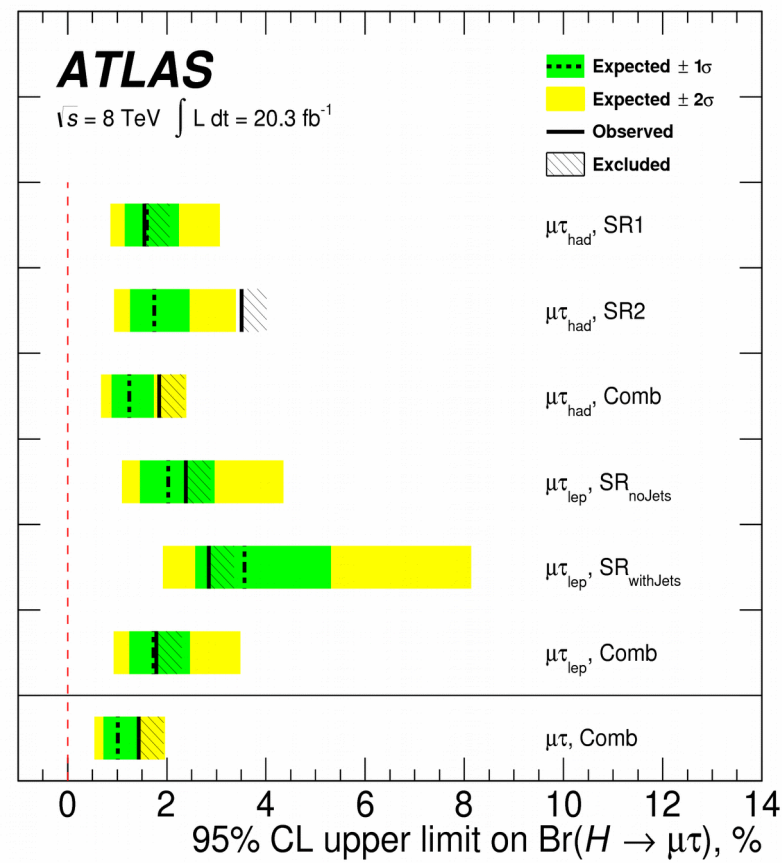
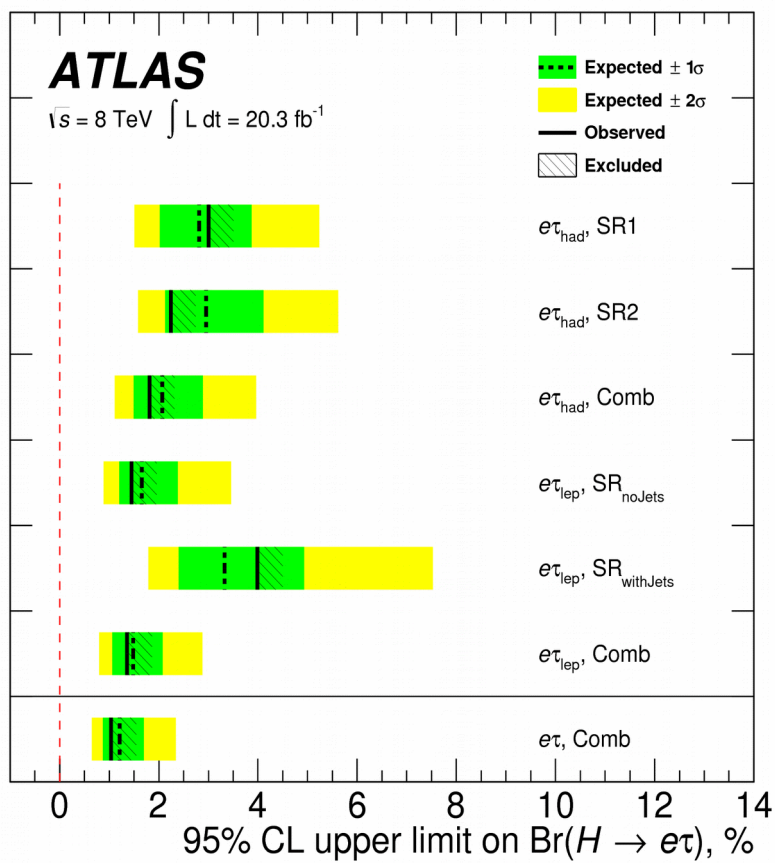
arXiv:1604.07730



- Combined statistical model to determine scale factor for:
 - symmetric component
 - “non-prompt” contribution
 - signal strength

LFV in Higgs boson decays

Combined Results



LFV decays of the Z boson

$Z \rightarrow e\mu$, $Z \rightarrow \tau e$, $Z \rightarrow \tau\mu$

arXiv:1604.07730
arXiv:1804.09568
arXiv:1408.5774

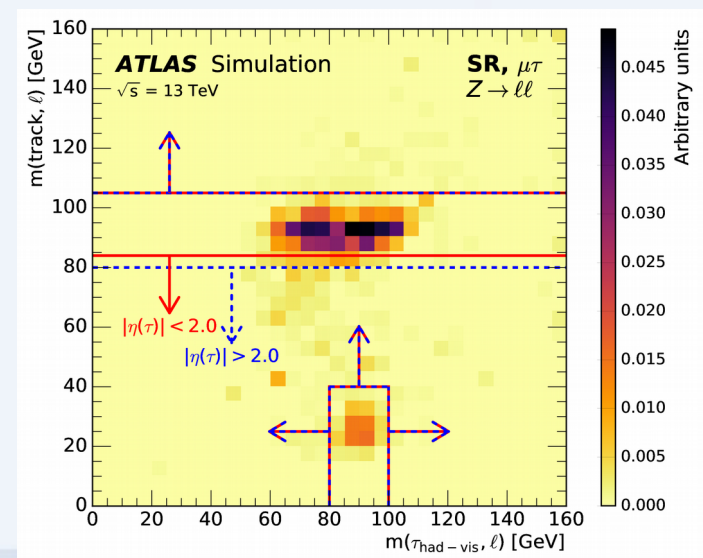
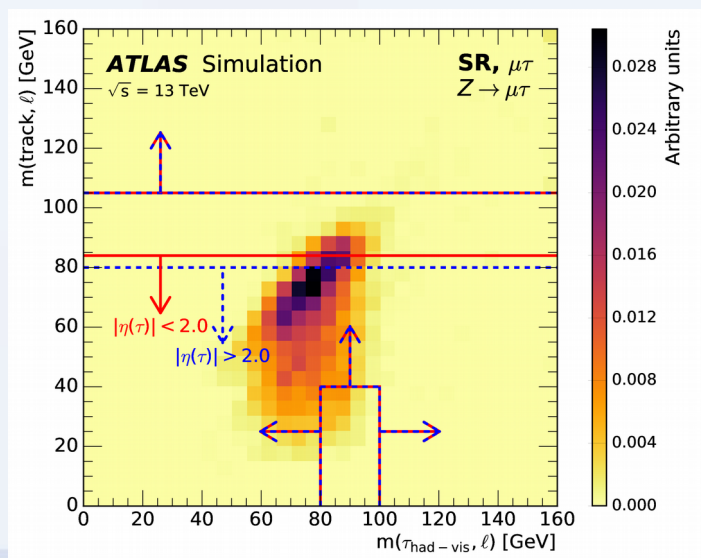
- A $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV $Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}}\mu$ analysis has been performed with same strategy as $H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}}\mu$
Br($Z \rightarrow \tau\mu$) 1.7×10^{-5} (2.6×10^{-5} expected) [arXiv:1604.07730]
- With 36.1 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 13$ TeV data (2015-2016):
search $Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}}e$, $Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}}\mu$ employing Neural Network [arXiv:1804.09568]
- Dedicated $Z \rightarrow e\mu$ analysis with $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data [arXiv:1408.5774]

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

arXiv:1804.09568

$$Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} e, Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} \mu$$

- Signal Regions distinguish 1-prong from 3-prong τ candidates (# of prompt charged tracks)
- Selection reduce $Z \rightarrow ee/\mu\mu$ by:
 - + Excluding overlapping particles (favouring in this order μ, e, τ)
 - + Avoiding regions with higher $e \rightarrow \tau$ and $\mu \rightarrow \tau$ misidentification
 - + If 1-prong τ , Z mass window for $M(\tau^{\text{had}}, e/\mu)$ and $M(\text{track}, e/\mu)$



LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

Neural Network

- Boost into frame in which $\mathbf{E}_T^{\text{miss}} + \mathbf{P}_{e/\mu} + \mathbf{P}_{\tau\text{-vis}} = 0$
and rotation to reduce momenta to 6 parameters (from 12)

- Kinematic discriminant (~ 0 if $\mathbf{P}_\tau = \alpha \mathbf{P}_{\tau\text{-vis}}$):

$$\Delta\alpha = \frac{1}{2} \frac{m_Z^2 - m_\tau^2}{p(\tau_{\text{had-vis}}) \cdot p(\ell)} - \frac{p_T(\ell)}{p_T(\tau_{\text{had-vis}})},$$

Variable	Description	Z NN	Zll NN	W NN
\hat{E}^{lep}	light-lepton energy	✓	✓	✓
$\hat{p}_x^{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}}$	$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ p_x	✓	✓	✓
$\hat{p}_z^{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}}$	$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ p_z	✓	✓	✓
$\hat{E}^{\tau_{\text{had-vis}}}$	$\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ energy	✓	✓	✓
\hat{p}_z^{miss}	E_T^{miss} component along z -axis	✓	✓	✓
\hat{E}^{miss}	magnitude of E_T^{miss}	✓	✓	✓
p_T^{tot}	transverse component of total momentum	✓	✓	✓
m_{coll}	collinear mass	✓	✓	✓
$\Delta\alpha$		✓	✓	✓
$m(\ell, \tau_{\text{had-vis}})$	invariant mass of light lepton and $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$		✓	

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

Evaluation

- Shape of BKG of jets faking τ is determined in data-driven way (*fakes estimate -see backup-*)
- Other backgrounds from validated simulation
- Z decays and fakes are normalized in final fit
- Final discriminants are defined combining the various Neural Network responses:

$$\text{combined output(1P)} = 1 - \sqrt{(1 - \text{output}_W)^2 + (1 - \text{output}_Z)^2 + (1 - \text{output}_{Zll})^2} / \sqrt{3}.$$

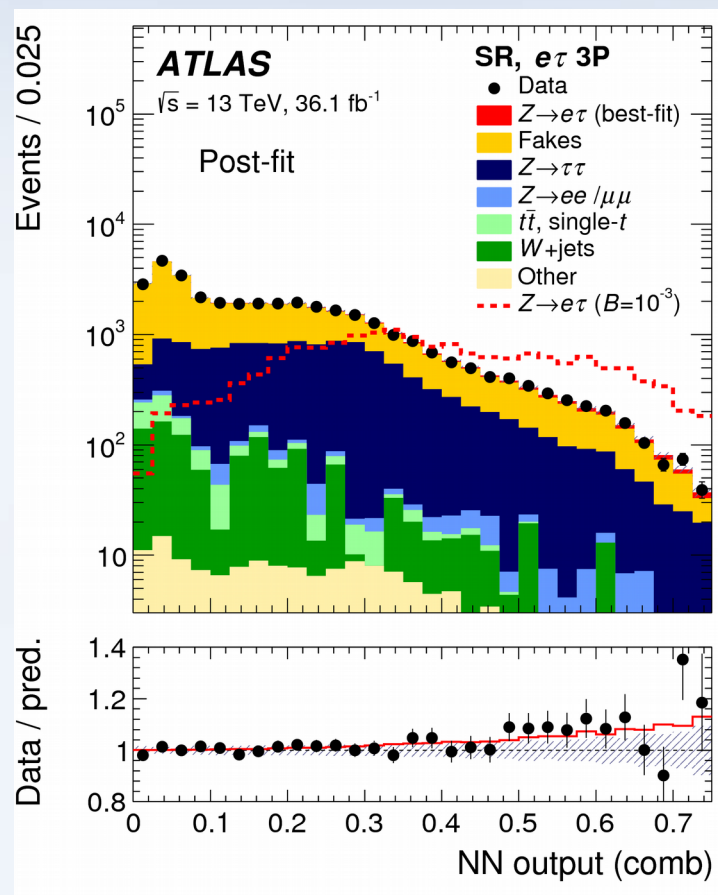
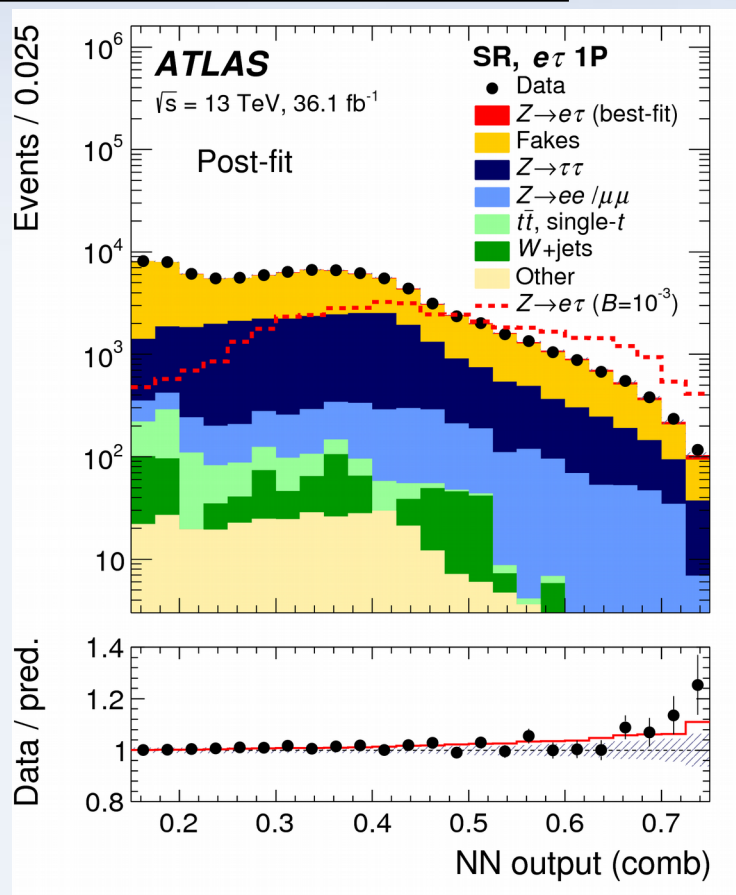
$$\text{combined output(3P)} = 1 - \sqrt{(1 - \text{output}_W)^2 + (1 - \text{output}_Z)^2} / \sqrt{2}.$$

- Binned max-likelihood fit is employed for the following:

	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
$\mathcal{B}(Z \rightarrow l\tau)$	$(3.3_{-1.4}^{+1.5}) \times 10^{-5}$	$(-0.1_{-1.2}^{+1.2}) \times 10^{-5}$
$\mu(Z)$	$0.83_{-0.07}^{+0.09}$	$0.87_{-0.08}^{+0.09}$
$\mu(\text{fakes}_{1P})$	$1.18_{-0.06}^{+0.06}$	$1.12_{-0.08}^{+0.09}$
$\mu(\text{fakes}_{3P})$	$1.01_{-0.05}^{+0.06}$	$1.09_{-0.14}^{+0.13}$
Observed (expected) upper limit at 95% CL	$5.8(2.8) \times 10^{-5}$	$2.4(2.4) \times 10^{-5}$

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

arXiv:1804.09568

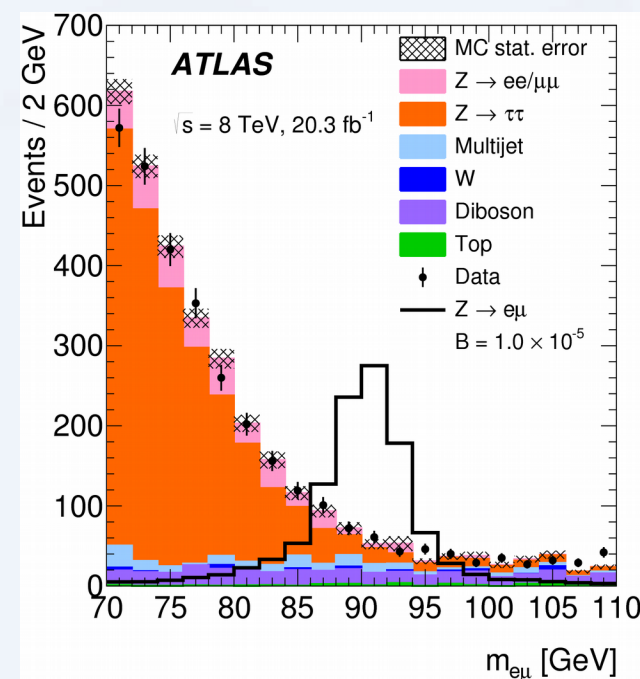
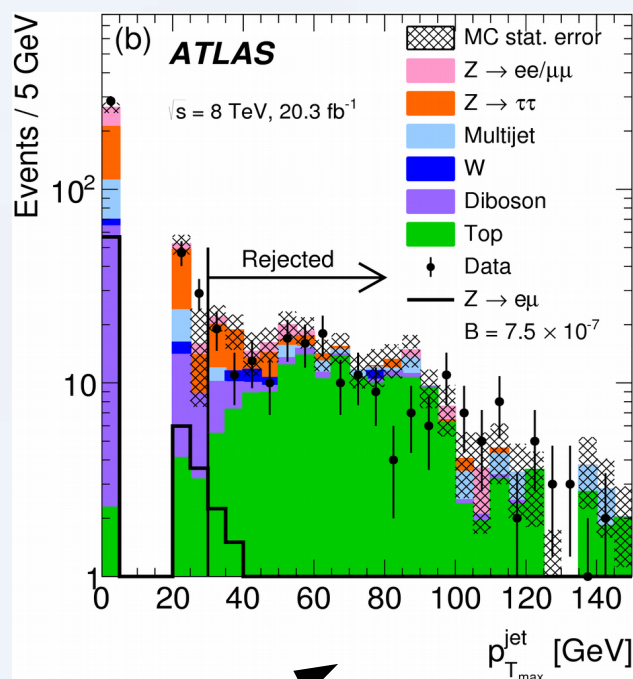
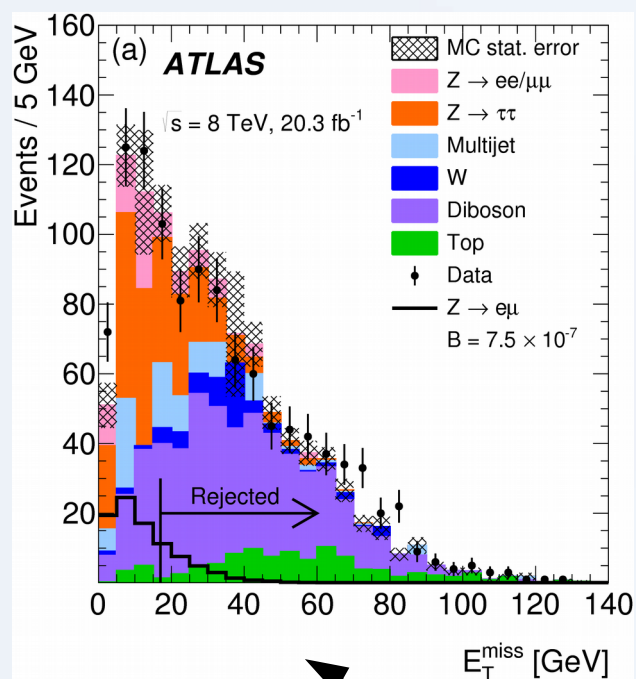


- **Limit at Confidence Interval of 95%**
- $\text{Br}(Z \rightarrow \tau e) = 5.8 \times 10^{-5}$ (2.8×10^{-5} expected)
- $\text{Br}(Z \rightarrow \tau \mu) = 2.4 \times 10^{-5}$ (2.4×10^{-5} expected)
- $1.3 \times 10^{-5} \sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ \& } 13 \text{ TeV combined}$

LFV decays of the Z boson: $Z \rightarrow e\mu$

arXiv:1408.5774

- $Z \rightarrow e\mu$ search with 20.3 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$
- Selection of a purified sample of signal-like events:
 - + An opposite sign $e\mu$ pair in the event
 - + Reject high- P_T hadronic activity ($t\bar{t}$)
 - + Reject events with considerable E_T^{miss} (WW and $Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$)



$85 \text{ GeV} < M(e,\mu) < 95 \text{ GeV}$

LFV decays of the Z boson: $Z \rightarrow e\mu$

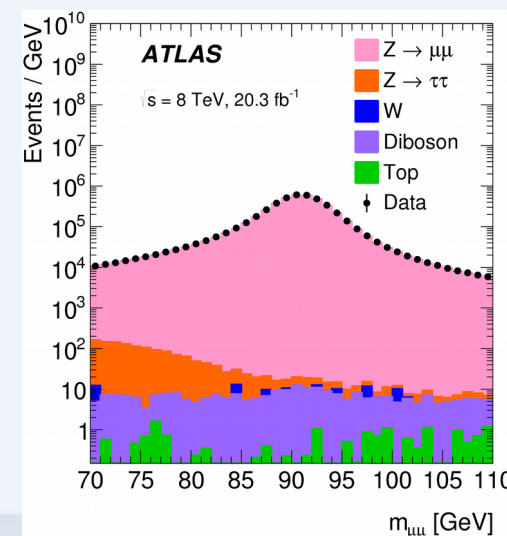
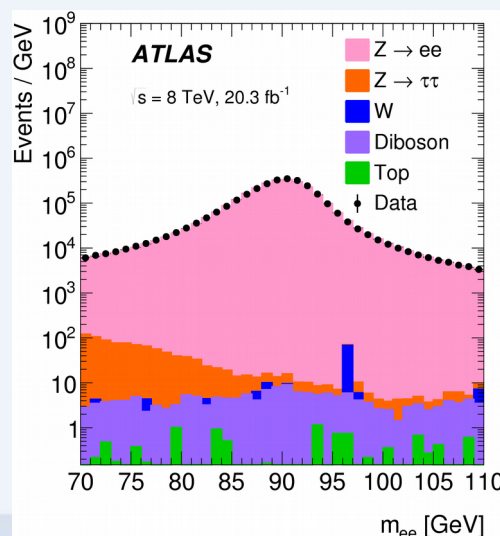
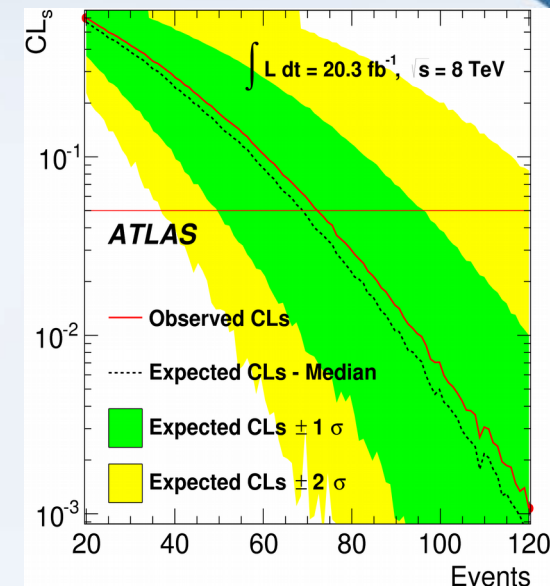
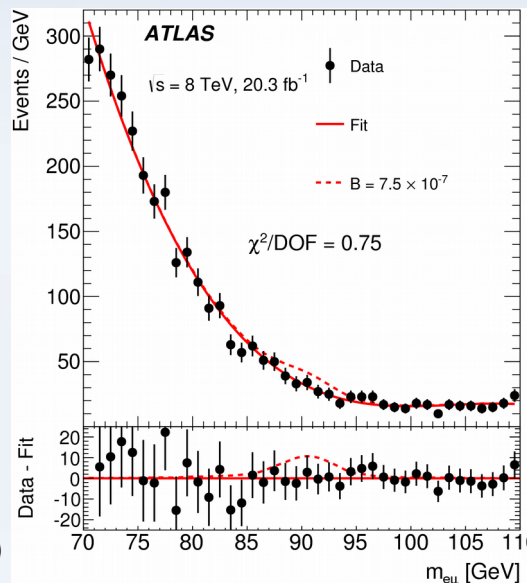
arXiv:1408.5774

- 3rd order Chebychev polynomial to fit background

$$Br(Z \rightarrow e\mu) = \frac{N_{95\%}}{\epsilon_{e\mu} N_Z}$$

- Number of Z from di-lepton resonance in same range ($70 \text{ GeV} < M_{ll} < 110 \text{ GeV}$)

- Systematics are thus reduced
- $Br(Z \rightarrow e\mu) < 7.5 \times 10^{-5}$ (95% CL)



High-mass di-lepton search

arXiv:1607.08079

...

$Z' / \tilde{\nu}_\tau / \text{QBH} \rightarrow e\mu / e\tau / \mu\tau$

- Upcoming publication with 36.1 fb^{-1} at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ (approved preliminary plots)
- Published 3.2 fb^{-1} analysis at $\sqrt{s} = 13 \text{ TeV}$ (2015)
- Sensitive to di-lepton excesses with $M(l,l') > 600 \text{ GeV}$

- **Interpretations:**

- Z' with single LFV coupling (each in turn)
- Tau sneutrino in R-parity violating SUSY model
R-parity violating models can avoid proton decay decoupling violation of B and L
- Quantum Black Holes
just above threshold energy can lead to few-particle final states violating global symmetries (such as LFC)

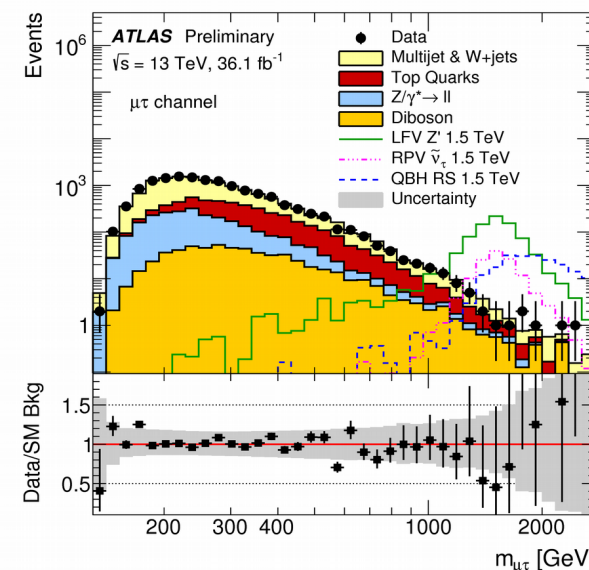
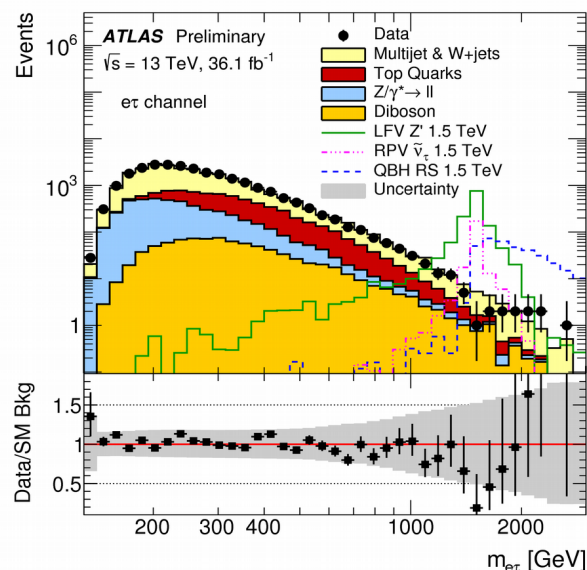
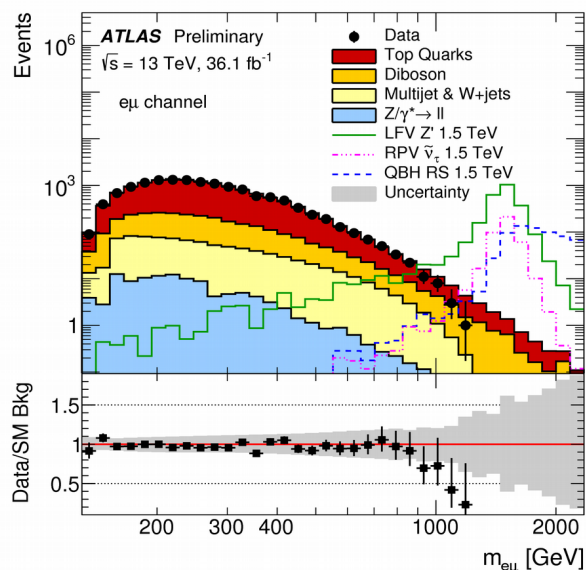
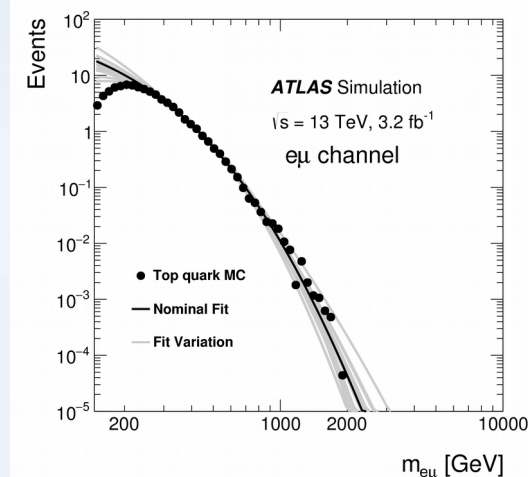
<p>R-parity</p> $P_R = (-1)^{3B+L+2s}$ <p>B = Baryon Number L = Lepton Number s = spin</p>
--

High-mass di-lepton search

arXiv:1607.08079

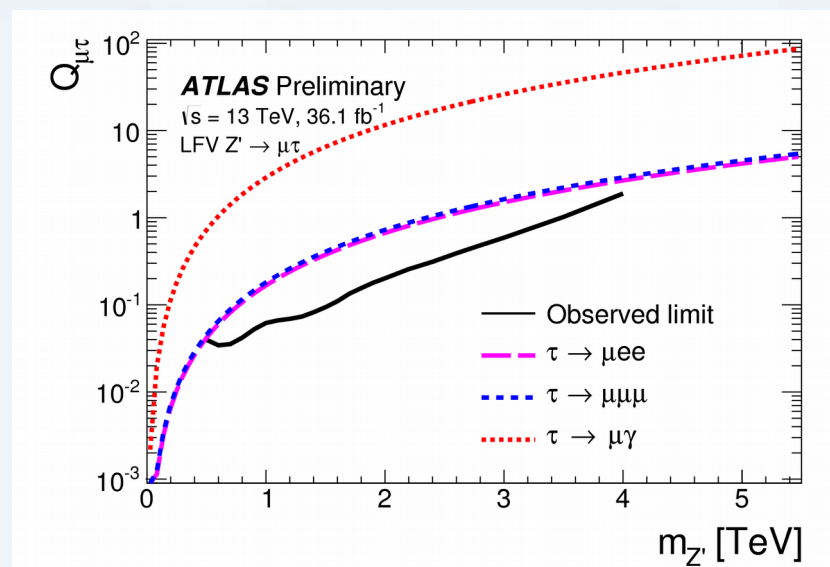
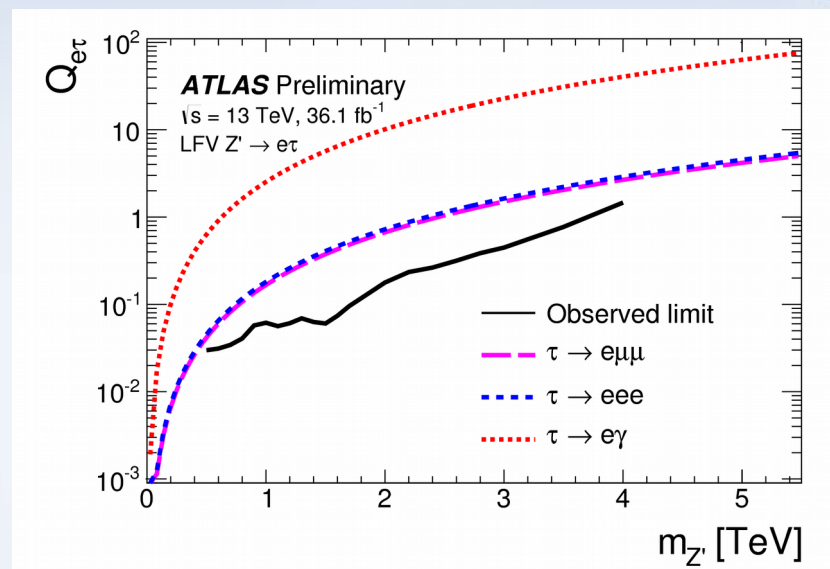
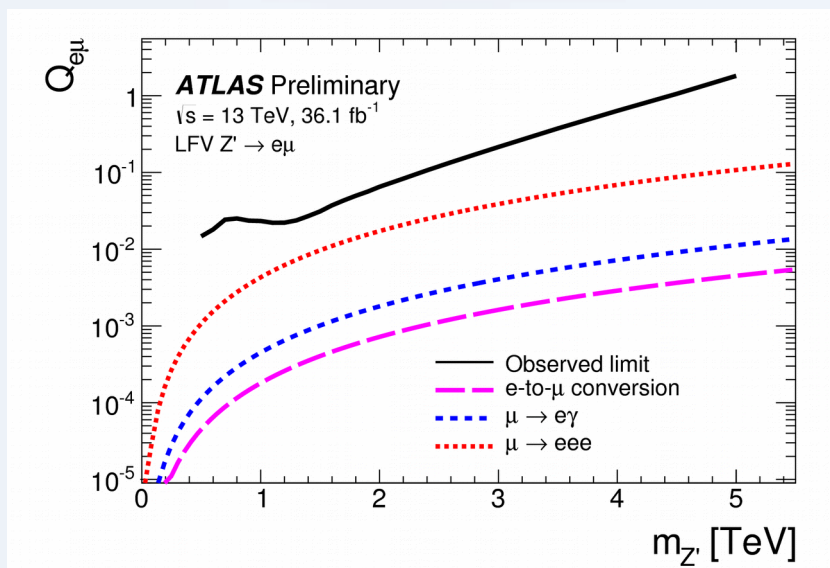
$$Z' / \tilde{\nu}_\tau / \text{QBH} \rightarrow e\mu / e\tau / \mu\tau$$

- In $e\mu$ region fakes are extrapolated from fake-dominated regions
- W +jet is simulation, scaled to match control region
It is dominating background for $e\tau$ and $\mu\tau$ channel
- Single- t and $t\bar{t}$ taken from simulation, use fit for higher masses
- Other backgrounds are Drell-Yan ($Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \tau\tau$) and di-boson (MC)



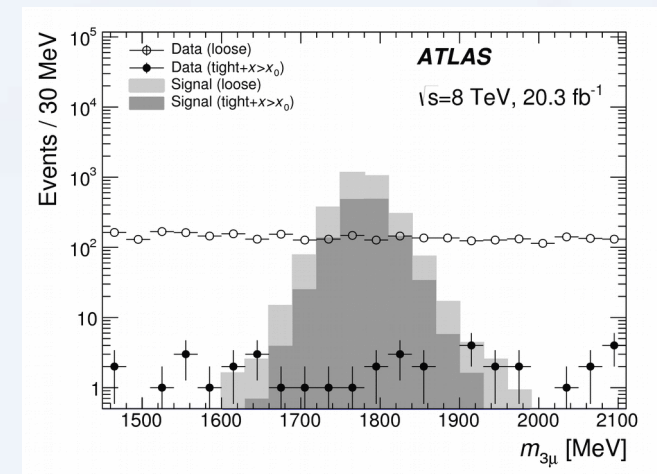
High-mass di-lepton search

Comparison with indirect observation



Neutrinoless $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$

- LFV τ decays are the least constrained (amongst charged lepton decays)
- $\text{Br}(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) \sim 10^{-14}$ in SM, while BSM scenarios predict up to 10^{-8} - 10^{-10}
- Searching $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$ at a hadron collider is difficult
low-energy muons have lower reconstruction efficiency
- Need multi-object triggers to select
- Uses $W \rightarrow \tau \nu \rightarrow 3\mu \nu$ channel to select on τ boost and $E_{\text{T}}^{\text{miss}}$
- Motivated by multiples of hundreds of millions of τ produced
- Based on 20.3 fb^{-1} of $\sqrt{s} = 8 \text{ TeV}$ data
- Concept: extrapolation of backgrounds from side-bands into $|M(3\mu) - M\tau| < 1 \text{ GeV}$ signal region

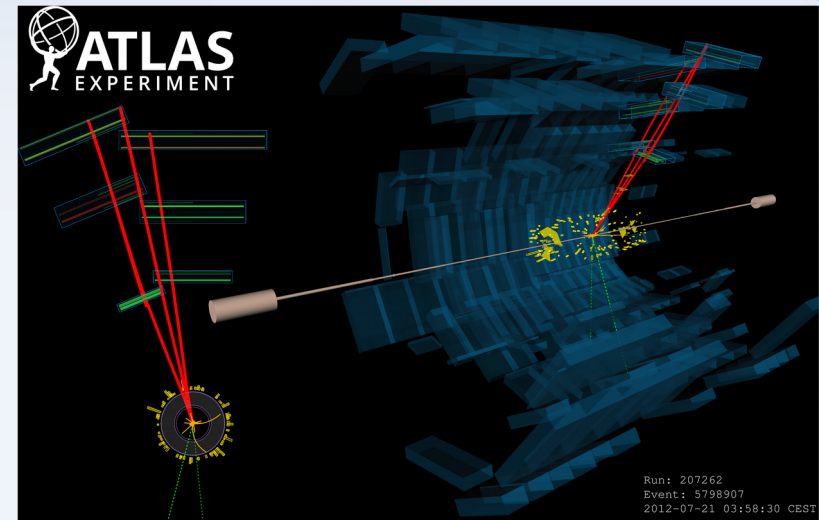


Neutrinoless $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$

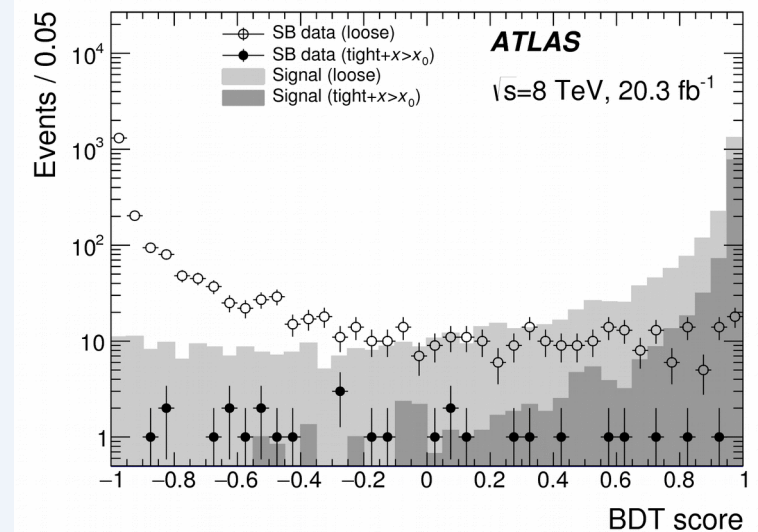
arXiv:1601.03567

$W \rightarrow \tau \nu \rightarrow 3\mu \nu$

- Basic selection on compact 3μ system and loose E_T^{miss}
- Training of multivariate classifier based on boosted decision trees
- Inputs: angular separations, quality of 3μ vertex, $M_T(3\mu, E_T^{\text{miss}})$ and related
- Use of classifier on side-bands after tight selection (OS $\mu\mu$ resonance rejection)



Region	Range in $m_{3\mu}$ [MeV]
Signal region	[1713, 1841]
Blinded region	[1690, 1870]
Sideband region	[1450, 1690] and [1870, 2110]
Training region	[750, 1450] and [2110, 2500]

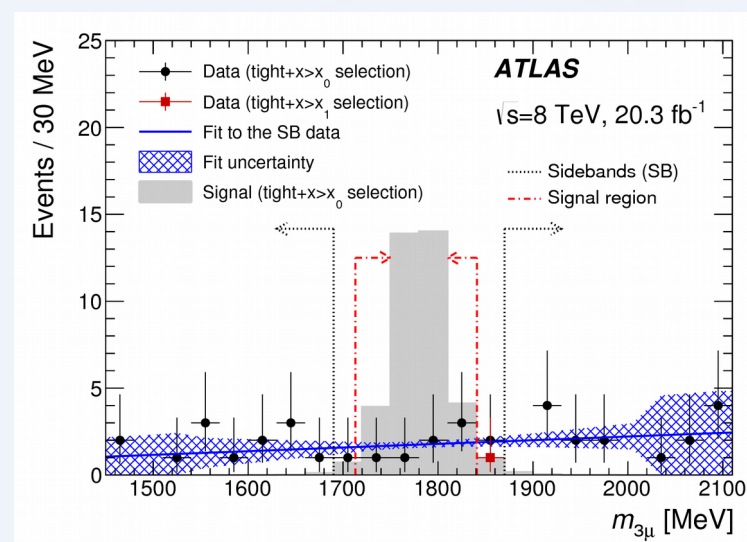
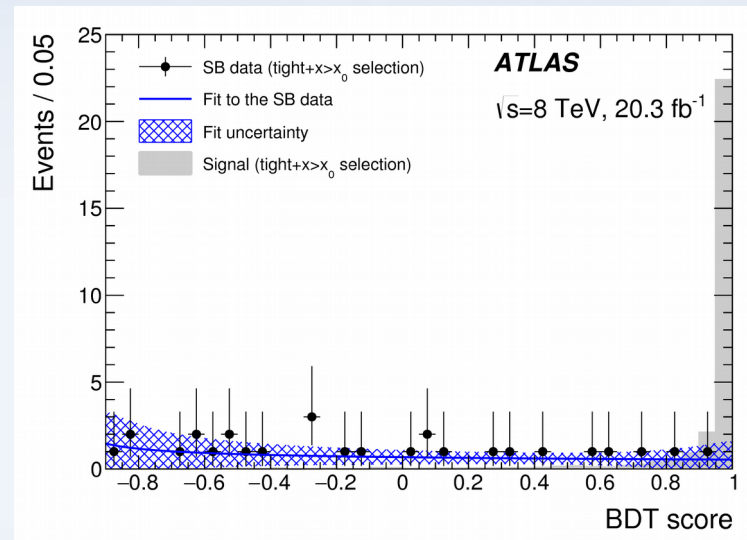


Neutrinoless $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$

arXiv:1601.03567

$W \rightarrow \tau \nu \rightarrow 3\mu \nu$

- Classifier cut determined by optimisation of expected limit
- Unblinding found single event outside signal region
- Limit at 90% CL is $\text{Br}(\tau \rightarrow 3\mu) < 3.76 \times 10^{-7}$
- Not yet competitive with LHCb or b-factories
- Search proved ATLAS potential for search
- Expected to be competitive with Belle at the end of Run2 (dataset including 2018)



- Showed results of searches for LFV in:
 - + $H \rightarrow \ell\ell'$ (arXiv:1508.03372 , arXiv:1604.07730)
 - + $Z \rightarrow \ell\ell'$ (arXiv:1408.5774, arXiv:1604.07730, arXiv:1804.09568)
 - + $X \rightarrow \ell\ell'$ (arXiv:1607.08079, ...)
 - + $\tau \rightarrow 3\mu$ (arXiv:1601.03567)
- Some channels are limited to $\sqrt{s} = 8$ TeV data
- Searches are still in progress
- Run2 will yield $> 100 \text{ fb}^{-1}$ of data (2015-2018)
- Stay tuned for updates!

Backup

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

- Regions for $H \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} \mu$ are identical up to use of $P_T(\mu)$ replacing $E_T(e)$

Criterion	SR1	SR2	WCR	TCR
$E_T(e)$	>26 GeV	>26 GeV	>26 GeV	>26 GeV
$p_T(\tau_{\text{had}})$	>45 GeV	>45 GeV	>45 GeV	>45 GeV
$ \eta(e) - \eta(\tau_{\text{had}}) $	<2	<2	<2	<2
$m_T^{e, E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	>40 GeV	<40 GeV	>60 GeV	–
$m_T^{\tau_{\text{had}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	<30 GeV	<60 GeV	>40 GeV	–
N_{jet}	–	–	–	≥ 2
$N_{b\text{-jet}}$	0	0	0	≥ 1

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

- Signal Region yields

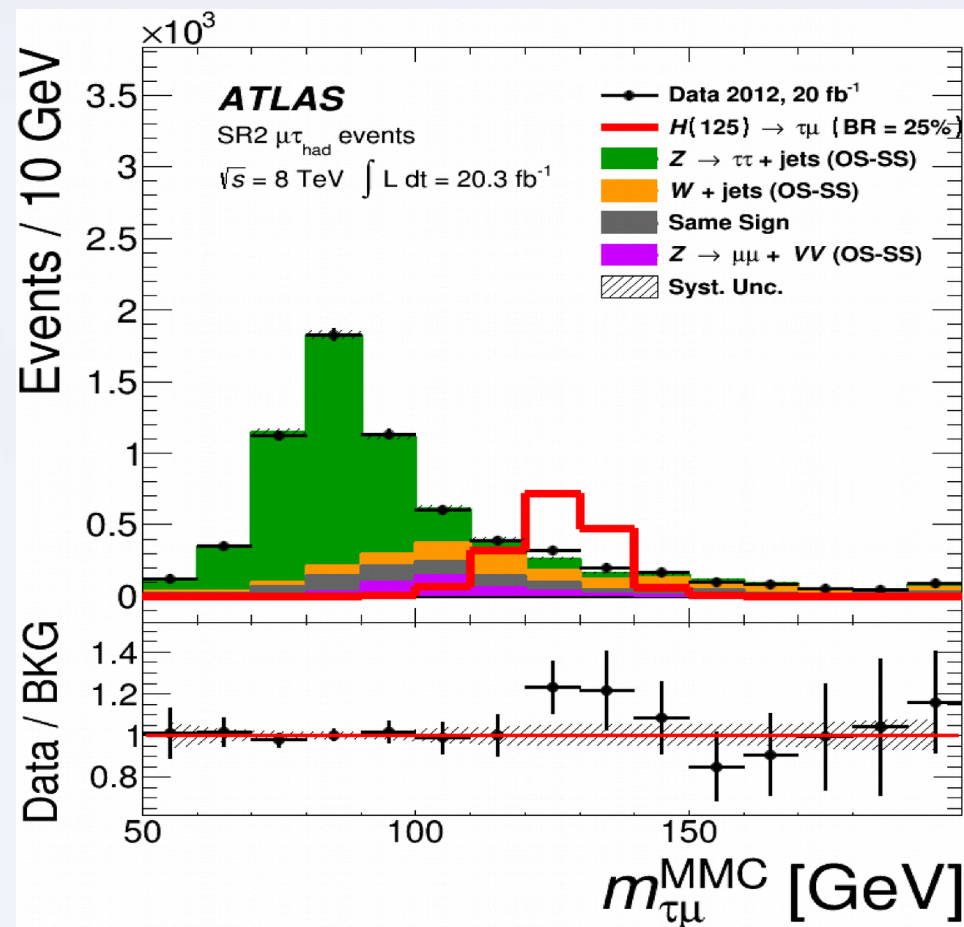
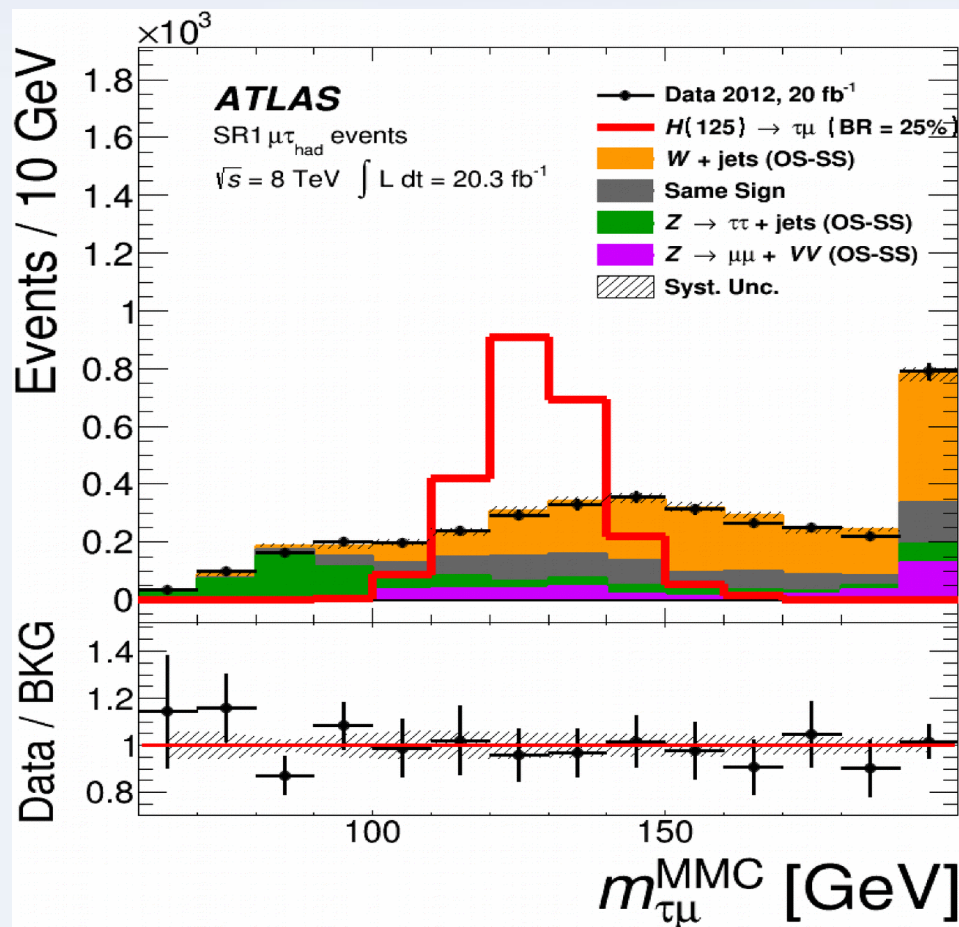
	SR1	SR2
LFV signal ($\text{Br}(H \rightarrow e\tau) = 1.0\%$)	75 \pm 1 \pm 8	59 \pm 1 \pm 8
W +jets	740 \pm 80 \pm 110	370 \pm 60 \pm 70
Same-Sign events	390 \pm 20 \pm 60	570 \pm 30 \pm 80
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	116 \pm 8 \pm 11	245 \pm 11 \pm 20
$VV + Z \rightarrow ee(\text{jet} \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}}^{\text{misid}})$	71 \pm 31 \pm 30	60 \pm 20 \pm 40
$Z \rightarrow ee(e \rightarrow \tau_{\text{had}}^{\text{misid}})$	69 \pm 17 \pm 11	320 \pm 40 \pm 40
Top	18 \pm 5 \pm 4	10.2 \pm 2.6 \pm 2.2
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	4.6 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.7	10.5 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.5
Total background	1410 \pm 90 \pm 70	1590 \pm 80 \pm 70
Data	1397	1501

LFV in Higgs boson decays: hadronic- τ

- Discriminant distribution for $\tau\mu$

arXiv:1508.03372

arXiv:1604.07730



LFV in Higgs boson decays: leptonic- τ

- Signal Regions

	SR _{noJets}	SR _{withJets}
Light leptons	$e^\pm \mu^\mp$	$e^\pm \mu^\mp$
τ leptons	veto	veto
Central jets	0	≥ 1
b -jets	0	0
$p_T^{\ell_1}$	$\geq 35\text{GeV}$	$\geq 35\text{GeV}$
$p_T^{\ell_2}$	$\geq 12\text{GeV}$	$\geq 12\text{GeV}$
$ \eta^e $	≤ 2.4	≤ 2.4
$ \eta^\mu $	≤ 2.4	≤ 2.4
$\Delta\phi(\ell_2, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	≤ 0.7	≤ 0.5
$\Delta\phi(\ell_1, \ell_2)$	≥ 2.3	≥ 1.0
$\Delta\phi(\ell_1, E_T^{\text{miss}})$	≥ 2.5	≥ 1.0
$\Delta p_T(\ell_1, \ell_2)$	$\geq 7\text{GeV}$	$\geq 1\text{GeV}$

LFV in Higgs boson decays: leptonic- τ

- Efficiency correction factors for $P_T(l_2)$ and yields in Signal Region

SR _{noJets}					
$p_T^{\ell_2}$ bin [GeV]	$f(p_T^{\ell_2})$		LFV Signal, Br=1%	Total Backg.	Observed
12–20	1.11 ± 0.06	$e\mu$	$14.9 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.7$	$1219 \pm 24 \pm 27$	1212
		μe	$10.7 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.3$	$1033 \pm 25 \pm 20$	1035
20–30	1.07 ± 0.08	$e\mu$	$15.1 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.7$	$998 \pm 22 \pm 25$	995
		μe	$12.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.2$	$950 \pm 23 \pm 21$	950
≥ 30	1.01 ± 0.07	$e\mu$	$12.5 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.2$	$455 \pm 17 \pm 16$	452
		μe	$11.4 \pm 0.4 \pm 2.0$	$458 \pm 16 \pm 14$	457
SR _{withJets}					
$p_T^{\ell_2}$ bin [GeV]	$f(p_T^{\ell_2})$		LFV Signal, Br=1%	Total Backg.	Observed
12–20	1.07 ± 0.10	$e\mu$	$5.9 \pm 0.3 \pm 1.1$	$222 \pm 10 \pm 11$	220
		μe	$3.9 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.9$	$181 \pm 10 \pm 9$	182
20–30	1.24 ± 0.16	$e\mu$	$5.4 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.1$	$187 \pm 9 \pm 11$	187
		μe	$4.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.9$	$161 \pm 9 \pm 9$	161
≥ 30	1.13 ± 0.10	$e\mu$	$5.5 \pm 0.2 \pm 1.0$	$251 \pm 11 \pm 12$	250
		μe	$4.9 \pm 0.2 \pm 0.9$	$229 \pm 11 \pm 11$	229

LFV in Higgs boson decays: all

- Result Summary with combination

Channel	Category	Expected limit [%]	Observed limit [%]	Best fit Br [%]
$H \rightarrow e\tau_{\text{had}}$	SR1	$2.81^{+1.06}_{-0.79}$	3.0	$0.33^{+1.48}_{-1.59}$
	SR2	$2.95^{+1.16}_{-0.82}$	2.24	$-1.33^{+1.56}_{-1.80}$
	Combined	$2.07^{+0.82}_{-0.58}$	1.81	$-0.47^{+1.08}_{-1.18}$
$H \rightarrow e\tau_{\text{lep}}$	SR _{noJets}	$1.66^{+0.72}_{-0.46}$	1.45	$-0.45^{+0.89}_{-0.97}$
	SR _{withJets}	$3.33^{+1.60}_{-0.93}$	3.99	$0.74^{+1.59}_{-1.62}$
	Combined	$1.48^{+0.60}_{-0.42}$	1.36	$-0.26^{+0.79}_{-0.82}$
$H \rightarrow e\tau$	Combined	$1.21^{+0.49}_{-0.34}$	1.04	$-0.34^{+0.64}_{-0.66}$
$H \rightarrow \mu\tau_{\text{had}}$	SR1	$1.60^{+0.64}_{-0.45}$	1.55	$-0.07^{+0.81}_{-0.86}$
	SR2	$1.75^{+0.71}_{-0.49}$	3.51	$1.94^{+0.92}_{-0.89}$
	Combined	$1.24^{+0.50}_{-0.35}$	1.85	$0.77^{+0.62}_{-0.62}$
$H \rightarrow \mu\tau_{\text{lep}}$	SR _{noJets}	$2.03^{+0.93}_{-0.57}$	2.38	$0.31^{+1.06}_{-0.99}$
	SR _{withJets}	$3.57^{+1.74}_{-1.00}$	2.85	$-1.03^{+1.66}_{-1.82}$
	Combined	$1.73^{+0.74}_{-0.49}$	1.79	$0.03^{+0.88}_{-0.86}$
$H \rightarrow \mu\tau$	Combined	$1.01^{+0.40}_{-0.29}$	1.43	$0.53^{+0.51}_{-0.51}$

LFV decays of the Z boson: $\mu\tau$ (hadronic)

- Signal Regions (H-like analysis)
Note differences w.r.t. H selections

Cut	SR1	SR2	WCR	TCR
$p_T(\mu)$	>30 GeV	>30 GeV	>30 GeV	>30 GeV
$p_T(\tau_{\text{had}})$	>30 GeV	>30 GeV	>30 GeV	>30 GeV
$ \eta(\mu) - \eta(\tau_{\text{had}}) $	<2	<2	<2	<2
$m_T^{\mu, E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	>30 GeV and <75 GeV	<30 GeV	>60 GeV	–
$m_T^{\tau_{\text{had}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}}$	<20 GeV	<45 GeV	>40 GeV	–
N_{jet}	–	–	–	>1
$N_{b\text{-jet}}$	0	0	0	>0

LFV decays of the Z boson: $\mu\tau$ (hadronic)

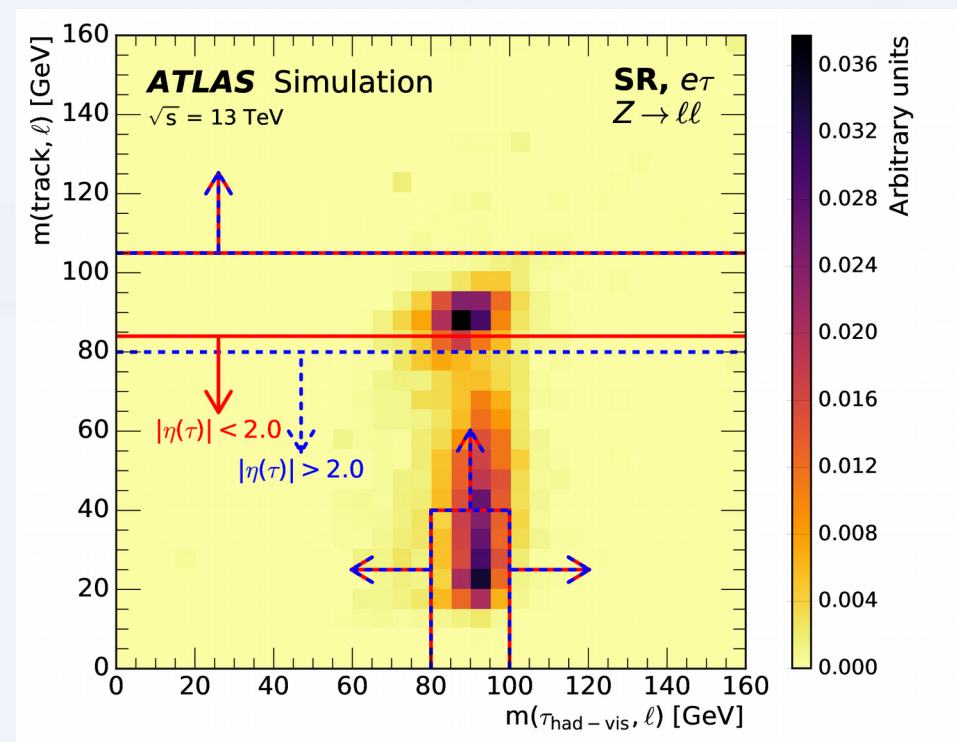
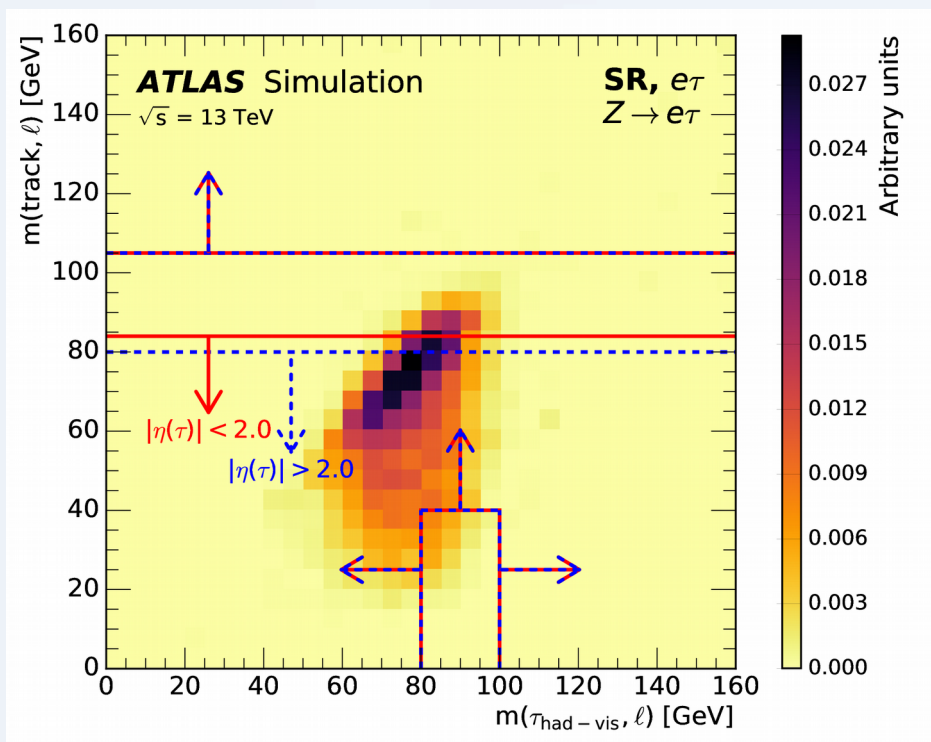
- Signal Region yields (H-like analysis)

	SR1			SR2		
Signal	86	± 2	± 22	56	± 2	± 18
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	3260	± 30	± 60	7060	± 40	± 150
$W + \text{jets}$	1350	± 70	± 110	590	± 50	± 70
Same-Sign events	1110	± 40	± 100	930	± 30	± 90
$VV + Z \rightarrow \mu\mu$	410	± 60	± 50	240	± 60	± 60
$H \rightarrow \tau\tau$	25.1	± 0.5	± 3.0	41	± 1	± 5
Top	22	± 4	± 4	15	± 4	± 4
Total background	6170	± 100	± 100	8880	± 100	± 140
Data	6134			8982		

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

arXiv:1804.09568

- Pre-selection cuts explained for $e\tau$



LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

- Signal Regions and pre-selections for the analysis

Preselection one isolated tight light lepton with $p_T > 30$ GeV matched to a lepton selected at trigger level leading $\tau_{\text{had-vis}}$ with $p_T > 20$ GeV, $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 1$ or 3 and passing tight identification
if $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 1$: $0.0(0.1) < |\eta_{\tau}| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < |\eta_{\tau}| < 2.2(2.5)$ in $e\tau(\mu\tau)$ events
if $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 3$: $0.0 < |\eta_{\tau}| < 1.37$ or $1.52 < |\eta_{\tau}| < 2.5$
 $q_{\ell} \times q_{\tau} = -1$
no b -jet, no additional light lepton

Signal Region $m_T(\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) < 35(30)$ GeV in $e\tau$ ($\mu\tau$) events
if $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 1$ and $|\eta_{\tau}| < 2.0$: $m(\text{track}, \ell) < 84$ GeV or $m(\text{track}, \ell) > 105$ GeV
if $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 1$ and $|\eta_{\tau}| > 2.0$: $m(\text{track}, \ell) < 80$ GeV or $m(\text{track}, \ell) > 105$ GeV
if $N_{\tau}^{\text{tracks}} = 1$ and $80 < m(\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, \ell) < 100$ GeV: $m(\text{track}, \ell) > 40$ GeV

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

- Control Regions

Region	Change relative to SR selection	Purity [%]	
		$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
CRZll	Two same-flavor opposite-charge light leptons with $81 < m_{\ell\ell} < 101$ GeV	98	98
CRW	$m_T(\ell, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 40$ GeV and $m_T(\tau_{\text{had-vis}}, E_T^{\text{miss}}) > 35(30)$ GeV in $e\tau$ ($\mu\tau$) events	84	85
CRT	$N_{b\text{-jets}} \geq 2$	98	98
CRQ	Inverted light-lepton isolation	75	37

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

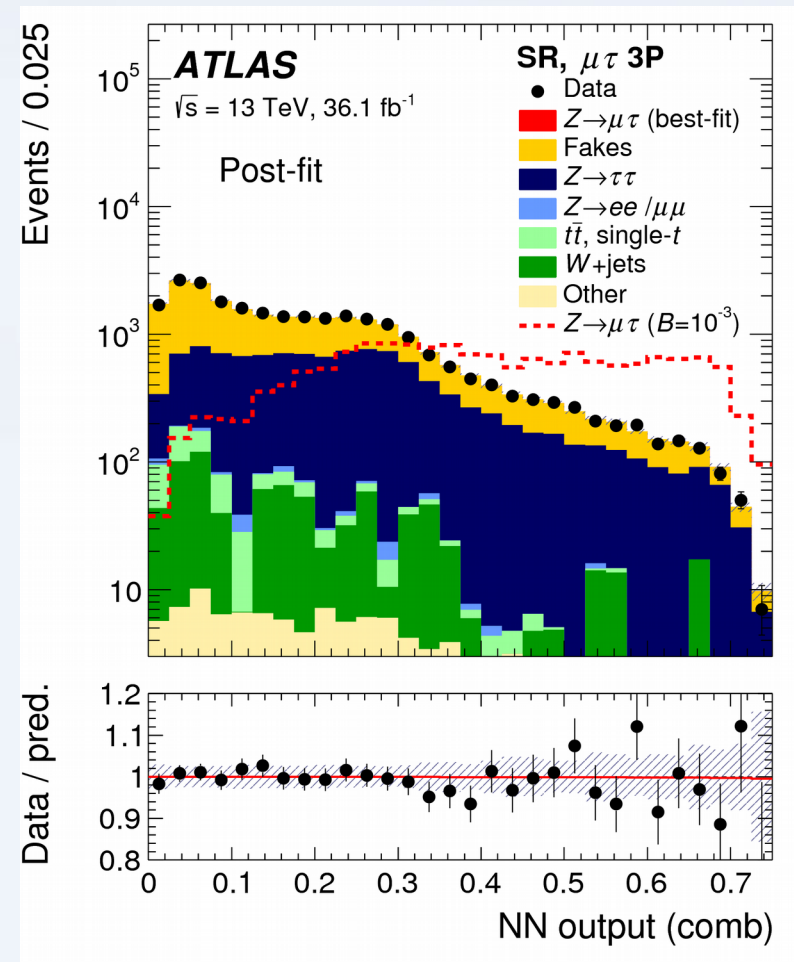
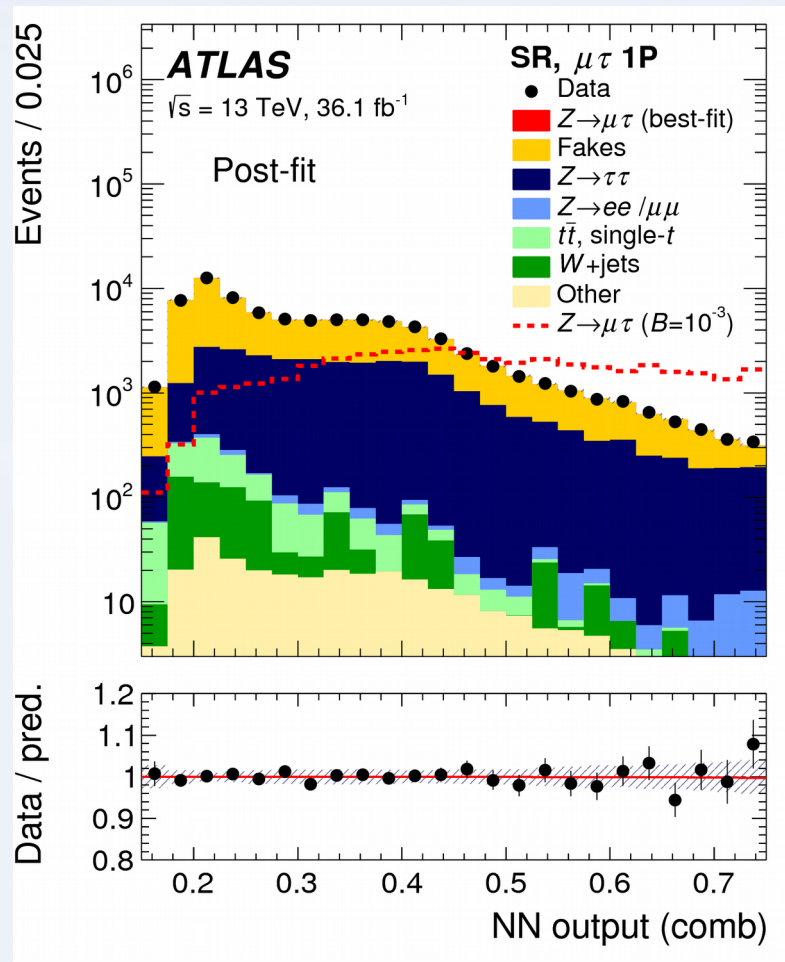
Fakes Estimate: $Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} e, Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}} \mu$

- BKG contribution of jets faking taus are accounted fakes estimate
- Estimate based on “fake sideband” selections using reversed selection cuts
- Counts are transferred into the Signal Region using simulation-based factors

$$N_{\text{SR}}^{\text{fake}} = \sum_k \left(N_{\text{SR,data}}^{\text{fail}} - N_{\text{SR,MC,not jet} \rightarrow \tau}^{\text{fail}} \right)_k \times F_k,$$

LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

- $Z \rightarrow \tau^{\text{had}}\mu$ discriminants post-fit



LFV decays of the Z boson: $l\tau$ (hadronic)

arXiv:1804.09568

	1-prong	3-prong
Total observed $e\tau$ events	89 294	35 148
Total post-fit $e\tau$ events	$89\,300 \pm 300$	$35\,200 \pm 200$
Fakes	$57\,000 \pm 1000$	$21\,500 \pm 500$
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$26\,000 \pm 1000$	$11\,500 \pm 500$
$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$	3200 ± 100	250 ± 150
Top	770 ± 120	440 ± 70
W+jets	540 ± 100	950 ± 180
Other	340 ± 70	150 ± 30
$Z \rightarrow \tau e$ signal	900 ± 400	390 ± 160
Total observed $\mu\tau$ events	79 744	25 050
Total post-fit $\mu\tau$ events	$79\,700 \pm 500$	$25\,100 \pm 700$
Fakes	$52\,000 \pm 1000$	$13\,600 \pm 800$
$Z \rightarrow \tau\tau$	$26\,000 \pm 1000$	$10\,300 \pm 300$
$Z \rightarrow \ell\ell$	240 ± 110	80 ± 40
Top	890 ± 140	360 ± 60
W+jets	610 ± 120	680 ± 130
Other	290 ± 70	110 ± 20
$Z \rightarrow \tau\mu$ signal	-20 ± 360	-10 ± 140

High-mass di-lepton search

- High-mass yields $e\mu$

Process	$m_{e\mu} < 600$ GeV	$m_{e\mu} > 600$ GeV
Top quark	1190 ± 140	22 ± 5
Diboson	159 ± 17	4.9 ± 0.9
Multi-jet and W +jets	55 ± 11	2.7 ± 1.7
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$	14.5 ± 2.0	0.18 ± 0.04
Total SM background	1410 ± 150	30 ± 7
SM+ Z' ($M_{Z'} = 2$ TeV)	-	75 ± 13
SM+ $\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ ($M_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau} = 2$ TeV)	-	40 ± 8
SM+QBH RS $n = 1$ ($M_{\text{th}} = 2$ TeV)	-	44 ± 9
Data	1463	25

(a) $e\mu$ channel

High-mass di-lepton search

- High-mass yields $e\tau$

Process	$m_{e\tau} < 600$ GeV	$m_{e\tau} > 600$ GeV
Top quark	790 ± 190	25 ± 9
Diboson	109 ± 26	6.2 ± 1.9
Multi-jet and W +jets	3200 ± 800	45 ± 14
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$	1030 ± 240	5.2 ± 1.4
Total SM background	5200 ± 1300	81 ± 25
SM+ Z' ($M_{Z'} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	185 ± 34
SM+ $\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ ($M_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	105 ± 27
SM+QBH RS $n = 1$ ($M_{\text{th}} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	122 ± 28
Data	5416	111

(b) $e\tau$ channel

High-mass di-lepton search

- High-mass yields $\mu\tau$

Process	$m_{\mu\tau} < 600$ GeV	$m_{\mu\tau} > 600$ GeV
Top quark	580 ± 140	21 ± 7
Diboson	84 ± 20	4.8 ± 1.4
Multi-jet and W +jets	1900 ± 500	34 ± 12
$Z/\gamma^* \rightarrow \ell\ell$	610 ± 140	2.6 ± 0.7
Total SM background	3200 ± 800	63 ± 20
SM+ Z' ($M_{Z'} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	130 ± 28
SM+ $\tilde{\nu}_\tau$ ($M_{\tilde{\nu}_\tau} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	78 ± 22
SM+QBH RS $n = 1$ ($M_{\text{th}} = 1.5$ TeV)	-	90 ± 23
Data	3239	48

(c) $\mu\tau$ channel

High-mass di-lepton search

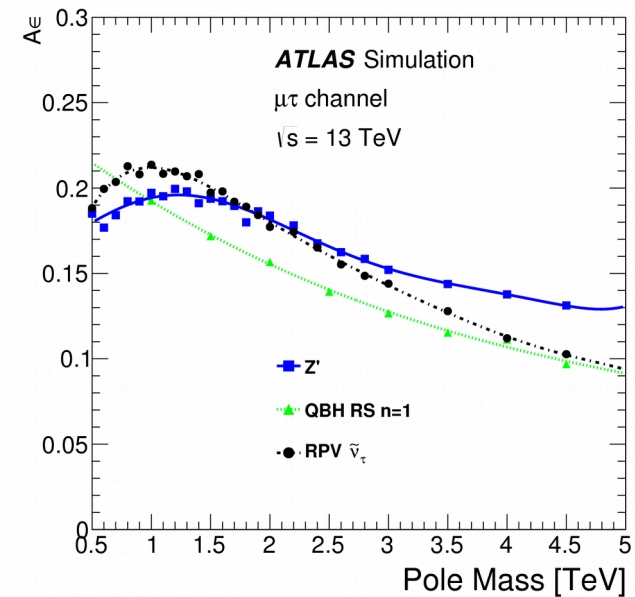
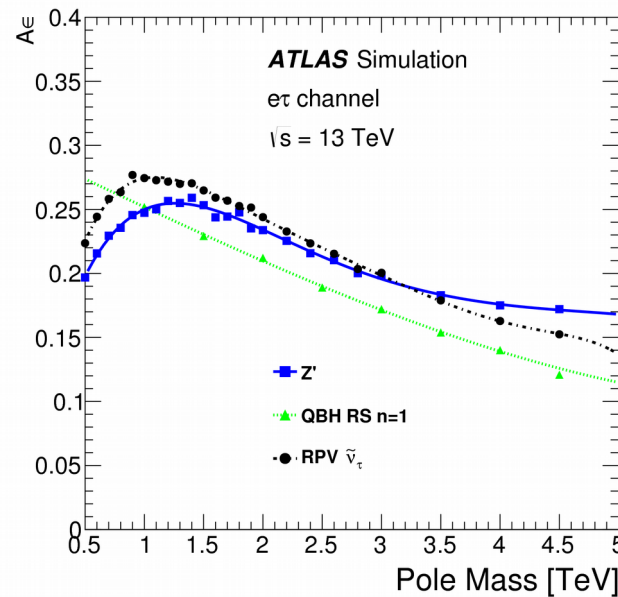
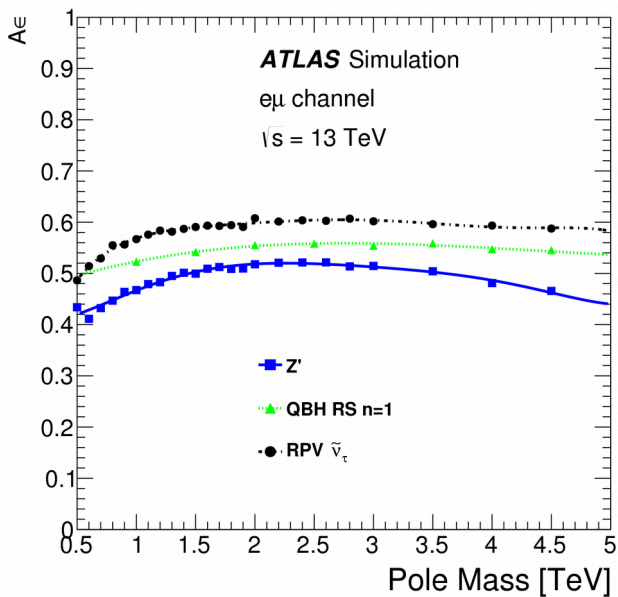
- Uncertainties

Source	$m_{\ell\ell'} = 1 \text{ TeV}$			$m_{\ell\ell'} = 2 \text{ TeV}$			$m_{\ell\ell'} = 3 \text{ TeV}$		
	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
PDF uncertainty	17%	15%	15%	35%	38%	35%	70%	75%	70%
Luminosity	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Statistical	18%	11%	15%	80%	27%	27%	120%	28%	30%
Reducible background	5%	29%	40%	5%	35%	75%	5%	45%	85%
Top quark production modelling	5%	3%	4%	12%	4%	5%	15%	10%	8%
Electron trigger efficiency	1%	1%	N/A	1%	1%	N/A	1%	1%	N/A
Electron identification	2%	2%	N/A	2%	2%	N/A	2%	2%	N/A
Electron energy scale and resolution	3%	3%	N/A	3%	3%	N/A	3%	3%	N/A
Muon reconstruction efficiency	2%	N/A	2%	4%	N/A	4%	6%	N/A	6%
Muon scale and resolution	4%	N/A	4%	12%	N/A	12%	20%	N/A	20%
Muon trigger efficiency	2%	N/A	2%	2%	N/A	2%	2%	N/A	2%
Tau identification	N/A	4%	4%	N/A	5%	5%	N/A	6%	6%
Tau reconstruction	N/A	3%	3%	N/A	4%	4%	N/A	4%	4%
Tau energy calibrations	N/A	2%	2%	N/A	3%	3%	N/A	4%	4%
Total	27%	35%	44%	90%	59%	90%	140%	90%	120%
SM Background in $m_{\ell\ell'} \pm 0.1 \cdot m_{\ell\ell'}$	3.9	11.9	11.4	0.09	0.55	0.49	0.002	0.014	0.017

High-mass di-lepton search

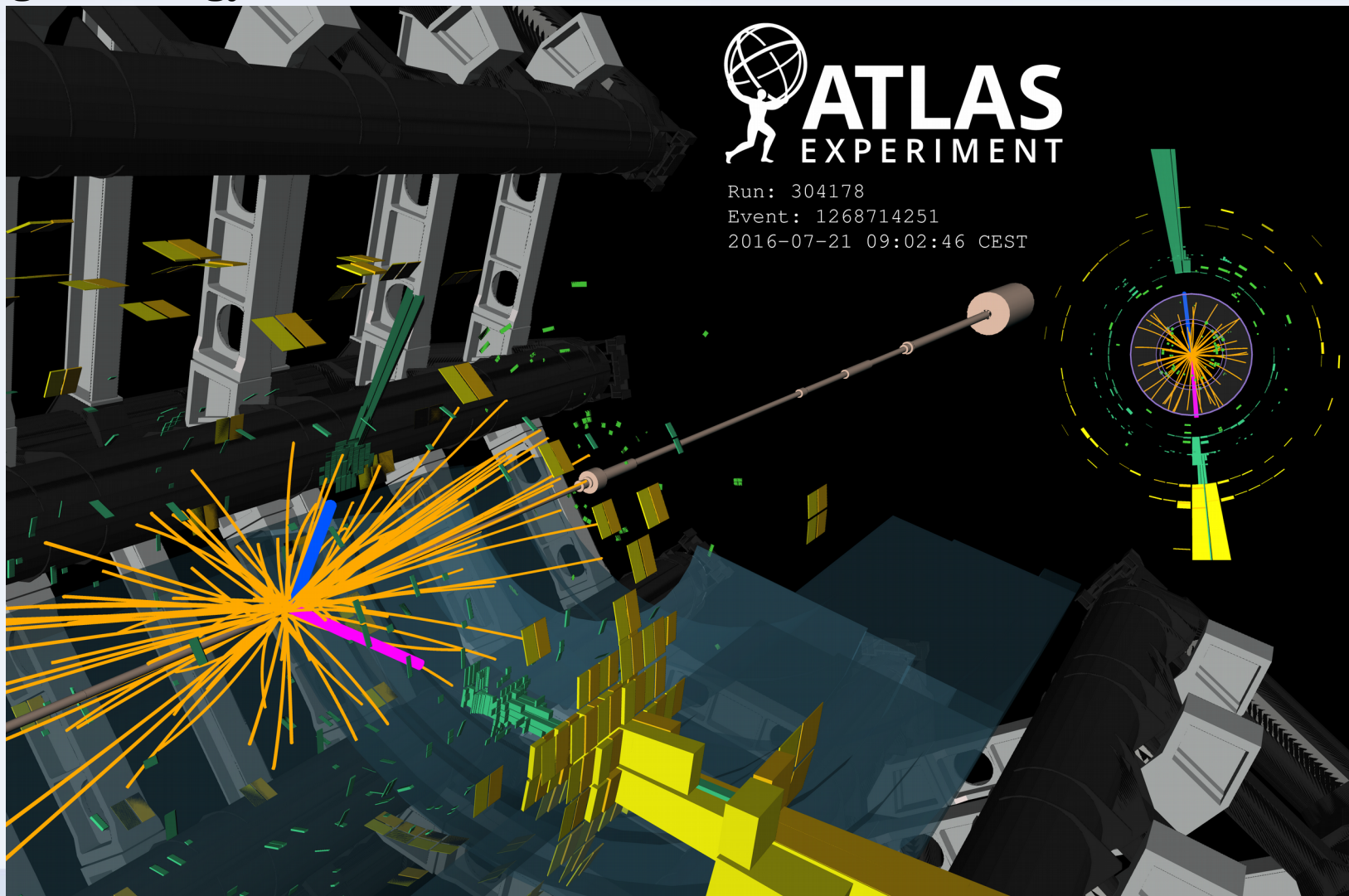
arXiv:1607.08079

Acceptance*Efficiency signals



High-mass di-lepton search

Highest-energy $e\tau$ event (2.58 TeV)

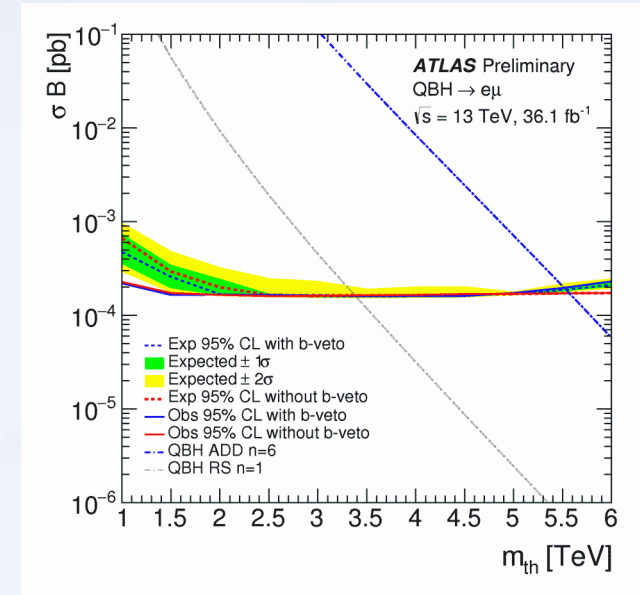
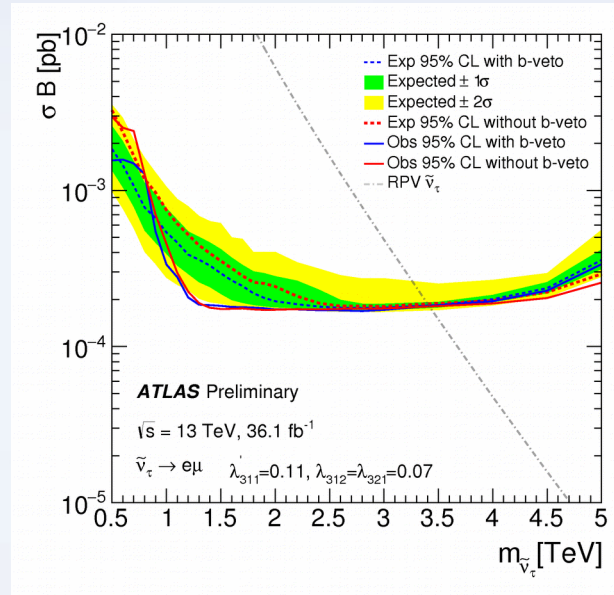
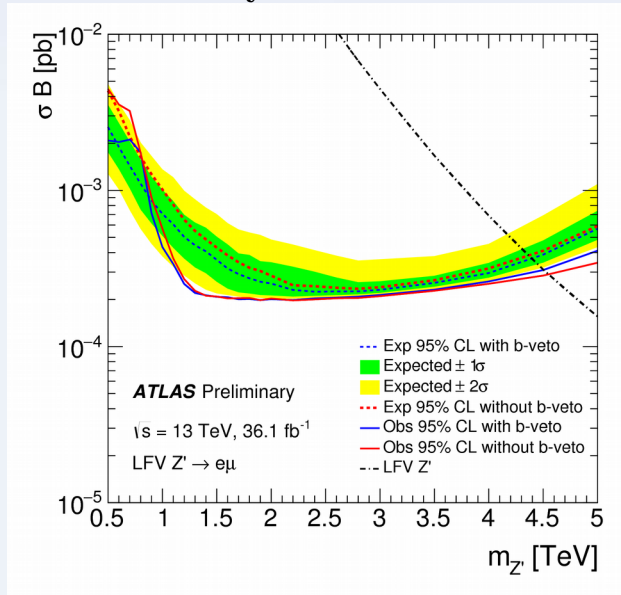


High-mass di-lepton search

arXiv:1607.08079

...

$Z' / \tilde{\nu}_\tau / \text{QBH} \rightarrow e\mu / e\tau / \mu\tau$



Model	Expected Limit [TeV]			Observed Limit [TeV]		
	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$	$e\mu$	$e\tau$	$\mu\tau$
Z'	3.2	2.7	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.6
RPV SUSY $\tilde{\nu}_\tau$	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.9
QBH ADD $n = 6$	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.9
QBH RS $n = 1$	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.1

← arXiv:1607.08079
 3.2 fb⁻¹

High-mass di-lepton search

Results for $e\tau$ and $\mu\tau$ channels NEW Publication

